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SECOND READING OF HOME RULE BILL CARRIED IN LONDON

Ulster Leader Declares Willing-
ness to Accept Bill and Recon-
cile North With Rest of Ire-
land—Premier's Speech

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednes-
day)—Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster
Unionist leader, made a remarkable
speech on the closing day for the
Home Rule Bill, the second reading
of which was carried in a crowded
House of Commons today. He began
by reiterating his opposition to the
whole policy of Home Rule and ended
by seeing rays of sunshine in Ulster
getting a Home Rule Parliament of
its own, even if southern Ireland did
not choose to accept one. Sir Edward
mocked at phrases which have be-
come political currency, such as "self-
determination" and "to make the
world safe for democracy," parodying
the latter amid laughter as, "Make
the world safe for hypocrisy." He
hinted that the outrages in Ireland to-
day were not the work of Irishmen,
but of persons sent from America.

Sir Edward Carson Approves

On the whole, although Sir Edward
declined to take any responsibility for
the bill, the general impression of his
speech was that he approved of it. If
the south and west would say to him:
"Let us each do our best to start in
a good temper to govern under these
new parliaments," he would grasp
hands firmly and say, "With all my
heart," and would look forward to a
very short time elapsing before, under
these conditions, Ireland might be
united.

William Adamson, the Labor leader,
made a contribution to the debate and
his argument for self-determination
was countered by Mr. Lloyd George,
Premier, who wound up the debate.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the gov-
ernment plan held the field. There
was no proposition acceptable to this
country which was acceptable to any
party in Ireland at the present time,
therefore the government had to ex-
ercise its best judgment in view of its
responsibility to the whole of the
United Kingdom.

Under the two parliaments proposed
was everything that touched the peo-
ple in their homes and daily occupa-
tions. He remarked that Mr. Asquith's
futile criticisms would not have been
made if he had spent as long reading
the bill as preparing phrases to de-
nounce it. The Irish council was "no
skeleton, but clothed with full ad-
ministrative and legislative powers."

Customs Question Explained

The Premier, continuing, said that
certain powers, such as customs and
excise, which were claimed now by
Ireland, would be granted, but not
until Ireland established unity and in
good faith joined partnership with the
United Kingdom. It depended upon
the attitude of the Sinn Feiners in the
south whether the bill would be a
success. They could bring unity
nearer or postpone it indefinitely. He
believed that unity would come
though the bill—not in a year or two,
for Ireland was a country of long
memories, but through patience, when
there would be a union between north
and south, between Great Britain and
Ireland; a good partnership in a con-
cern to which all were equally glad
to belong.

Prospects of the Bill

Government Confident in Ultimate
Success of Bill

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednes-
day)—The representative of The
Christian Science Monitor learns on
good authority that the government is
not only confident of carrying the
Home Rule Bill, the second reading
of which was passed today by 348 to
94, but is optimistic regarding its pos-
sible acceptance in Ireland. Two
considerations, however, are likely to
exert a considerable influence upon
developments. The first is the oppo-
sition of the old school Tories to any
measure of Irish self-government;
and there is a suggestion that Mr.
Bonar Law, leader of the House, him-
self is not wholly free from a desire
to hold up the application of the bill
on the ground that it is necessary in
Ireland. There is no doubt, however,
that Mr. Lloyd George is determined
to keep faith with his promises, and
will sweep aside all objections to the
application of the measure, once
passed.

The second difficulty is rather more
serious. The Irish attitude toward the
bill almost entirely depends upon the
advice and action of the Roman Catho-
lic clergy. The Roman Catholic
church is determined to drive a good
bargain and it appears that its ap-
proval of the government bill will
largely depend upon the extent to
which it can obtain control of Irish
education. The government's attitude
in this regard cannot be stated au-
thoritatively; but it is possible that,
owing to the critical position of the
Irish situation, it will be compelled to
give way to an extent which would not
commend itself under less adverse
circumstances.

SURVEY OF FRENCH FINANCIAL CONDITION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—This
morning the Chamber of Deputies
voted credits for three months
to the government. Francois
Marsal, Minister of Finance, in
his speech yesterday intimated that
the French budget for the year
amounts to 50,000,000,000 francs. Ex-
penditure would be cut down by
8,000,000,000. Old taxes would pro-
duce 11,000,000,000. New taxes 6,000-
000,000. The sale of stocks of arms
3,000,000,000, and loans 21,000,000,000.

He did not think a loan in New
York or London was practical. It
was necessary to reduce expenditure
and prevent the importation of "arti-
cles de luxe."

Last year France imported 29,000-
000,000 francs' worth of goods, against
exportations of 8,000,000,000. Louis
Louchet, in a critical speech, de-
clared that it was wrong to leave out
the 6,000,000,000 which Germany would
pay that year. The depreciation of
the franc was not chiefly due to the
fiscular issue. It depended on the
industrial situation, which in turn was
dependent upon supplies of coal.
If France had sufficient coal, a com-
mercial balance would be reestab-
lished by the end of 1921. There
should be a clear distinction drawn
between normal expenditure and
money needed for reconstruction, and
that unhappily was not done, with
the result that other countries have
not a clear idea of the French situa-
tion.

GENERAL STRIKE IN DENMARK DECLARED

Trade Union Congress Orders
Strike on Tuesday Following
Refusal of King Christian to
Reinstate the Zahle Cabinet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednes-
day)—The Trade Union Congress here
has declared a general strike through-
out Denmark to take effect on Tuesday
next.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
The situation in Denmark is gradually
becoming clarified, and it is now seen
that one development gave rise to an-
other with which, as a matter of fact,
it had little connection. The whole
political crisis originally turned upon
the question of the second Schleswig
zone. The plebiscite went against
Denmark, and not only was this result
regarded as an affront to Danish
pride, but it was seriously considered
that a German Flensburg, deprived of
its northern hinterland, would create
a dangerous condition with the pos-
sibility of involving Denmark in a fu-
ture war.

C. T. Zahle, former Premier, desired
to accept the result of the plebiscite
as the end of the controversy but
Danish national feeling was aroused
and it was suggested to the King
that the Zahle Cabinet was in a par-
liamentary minority and no longer
represented the electorate. The King
thereupon called Mr. Zahle, informed
him the people had no confidence in
the Cabinet's policy regarding Schles-
wig and asked him to tender his
resignation. On the Premier's refusal,
the King took the extreme course
of dismissing the Cabinet.

Six years ago this policy might have
passed without serious sequel and the
appointment of a business govern-
ment to hold the new elections might
have been regarded as a normal de-
velopment. Conditions, however, have
changed, and this is an age of mass
movements, but it must be remem-
bered that Denmark is practically sur-
rounded by republics and countries
where republican tendencies are ram-
pant. To cut a long story short, the
Socialist elements saw an opportunity
of attacking the monarchy and seized
it promptly. They roused themselves
to a state of indignation over what
was certainly a very risky action by
talking about revolutions and repub-
licanism, and threatened a general strike
unless the Zahle Cabinet were rein-
stated.

There is considerable opposition to
a general strike, not only among the
general population but among Social-
ists themselves, who consider that
it would be a failure. Nevertheless,
according to the latest news, it seems
possible that the extremists have
gained the upper hand and that the
strike weapon may yet be used.

NEW BRITISH FIELD MARSHAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Gen. Sir William Robertson has been
raised to the rank of Field Marshal,
the War Office announced last night.
General Robertson was appointed
commander-in-chief of the British
Army of the Rhine in 1919 and reli-
quished that post only a few weeks
ago.

CHANGE IN DUTCH CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—
Lieutenant-General P. J. van
der Smissen, formerly
Chief of the General Staff, has been
appointed Minister of War and tem-
porary Minister of Marine. A national
defense department is to be consti-
tuted.

PEACE MEASURE IN NATIONAL HOUSE

Joint Resolution Introduced to
Bring to an End the Technical
State of War Between Ger-
many and the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—In face of the intimations that Pres-
ident Wilson will oppose congres-
sional action on the question of peace,
a joint resolution to bring the tech-
nical state of war with Germany to
an end, at the same time safeguarding
American interests under the Treaty
of Versailles and the terms of the
armistice, was introduced today in
the House of Representatives yesterday
on the initiative of the Republican mem-
bers of the Foreign Affairs Commit-
tee.

The draft of the measure designed
to repeal the joint resolution of April
6, 1917, was introduced by Stephen T.
Porter (R.), representative from Penn-
sylvania, after consultation between
the Republican members of the For-
eign Affairs Committee, House major-
ity leaders and members of the Senate,
who cooperated to bring the resolu-
tion into conformity with the views
of the majority in the Upper House.
No Democrats participated in framing
the resolution introduced by Mr. Por-
ter. The action of the Republicans,
however, was unanimous. The pro-
gram is to report it to the Foreign
Affairs Committee this morning, to
report it out immediately, through
machine tactics, and to make it the
order of business in the House under
a special rule. It is planned to pass
it by Friday night, the third anniver-
sary of the declaration of war on the
Imperial German Government.

The resolution does three things:
First, it repeals the joint resolution of
April 6, 1917; second, it declares that
emergency measures passed for the
prosecution of the war shall be
deemed to terminate as soon as the
peace resolution becomes law; third,
it safeguards American interests un-
der the Treaty of Versailles and the
armistice and empowers the Presi-
dent to cut off trade relations with
Germany unless it notifies the United
States of its acceptance of the terms
of the resolution within 45 days after
it becomes effective.

Text of Resolution

The text of the resolution follows:
"Whereas, the President of the
United States, in the performance of
his constitutional duty to give to the
Congress information of the state of
the union, has advised the Congress
that the war with the Imperial
German Government has ended;

"Resolved by the Senate and the
House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assem-
bled, that the state of war declared
to exist between the Imperial German
Government and the Government and
people of the United States by the
joint resolution of Congress approved
April 6, 1917, is hereby declared at an
end.

"Section 2. That in the interpreta-
tion of any provision relating to the
date of the termination of the present
war or of the present or existing emer-
gency in any acts of Congress, joint
resolutions or proclamations of the
President containing provisions con-
tingent upon the date of the termina-
tion of the war or of the present or
existing emergency, the date when this
resolution becomes effective shall be
construed and treated as the date of
the termination of the war or of the
present or existing emergency, not-
withstanding any provision in any act
of Congress or joint resolution provid-
ing any other mode of determining the
date of the termination of the war, or
of the present or existing emergency.

Reciprocal Trade

"Sec. 3. That, with a view to se-
cure reciprocal trade with the German
Government and its nationals, and for
this purpose, it is hereby provided that
unless within 45 days from the date
when this resolution becomes effective,
the German Government shall duly
notify the President of the United
States that it has declared a termina-
tion of the war with the United States
and that it waives and renounces on
behalf of itself and its nationals any
claim, demand, right or benefit against
the United States or its nationals, that
it or they would not have the right to
assert had the United States ratified
the Treaty of Versailles, the President
of the United States shall have the
power and it shall be his duty, to pro-
claim the fact that the German Gov-
ernment has not given the notification
herein before mentioned, and there-
upon, and until the President shall
have proclaimed the receipt of such
notification, commercial intercourse
between the United States and Ger-
many and the making of loans or
credits and the furnishing of financial
assistance or supplies to the German
government or the inhabitants of Ger-
many, directly or indirectly by the
government or by the inhabitants of
the United States, shall, except with
the license of the President, be pro-
hibited.

Penalties for Violations

"Sec. 4. That whoever shall wil-
fully violate the foregoing provision
whenever the same shall be in force,
shall, upon conviction, be fined not
more than \$10,000, or, if a natural per-
son, imprisoned for not more than two
years, or both; and the officer, director
or agent of any corporation who

knowingly participates in such viola-
tion shall be punished by a like fine,
imprisonment, or both, and any prop-
erty, funds, securities, papers, or any
vessel, together with her tackle, appur-
tenances, furniture and equipment, con-
cerned in such violation, shall be for-
feited to the United States.

"Sec. 5. That nothing herein con-
tained shall be construed as a waiver
by the United States of its rights,
privileges, indemnities, reparations or
advantages to which the United States
has become entitled under the terms
of the armistice, signed November 11,
1918, or which were acquired by or
are in possession of the United States
by reason of its participation in the war
or otherwise; and all fines, forfeitures,
penalties and seizures imposed or
made by the United States are hereby
ratified, confirmed and maintained."

Conflict With the President

The action of the majority in the
House is expected to precipitate a
conflict with the President. The re-
sult will depend on the attitude the
Democrats of the Senate and the
House adopt when the question of
declaring peace comes to a vote.
Pressure is being brought to bear by
the business interests of the country,
but, while some Democrats are wav-
ing, the rank and file is inclined to
go along with the President, at least
for the time being. It was learned
that the resolution, as framed, met
with the approval of Elihu Root, who
was consulted as to its form and con-
stitutionality. John Bassett Moore,
at one time counselor to the State
Department and a noted international
lawyer also approved the phraseology
of the measure. Irving L. Lenroot
(R.), Senator from Wisconsin, is un-
derstood to have cooperated on behalf
of the Senate majority.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator
from Massachusetts and Senate major-
ity leader, is expected back in
Washington by Monday, as is Gilbert
M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Ne-
braska. The Senate is expected to
take the resolution up as soon as the
respective leaders on both sides of the
Senate get back to their seats in the
Chamber. It will probably be re-
ferred to the Foreign Relations Com-
mittee, and from there on steam-
roller tactics will be applied.

PREMIER'S ATTITUDE TOWARD EXTREMISTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The
statement by Jules Steeg, Minister of
the Interior, on extremist propaganda,
which was awaited with considerable
interest, was confined to an expression
of disapproval of the formation of the
police trade union.

Alexander Millerand, the Premier,
however, visited the Senate and de-
clared that repression would not be
so efficacious as social reform. Trade
unionism should not become the in-
strument of class war. He was in
favor of the organization of volunteer
forces such as came forward during
the railway strike.

Twenty years ago he introduced a
bill for obligatory arbitration in in-
dustrial troubles, and that bill he had
again brought forward. He could not
see that it would prevent all strikes,
but it would be useful. At any rate,
the government employees could not
be allowed the right to strike, for that
was revolt against the nation. Indeed,
there was no such thing as the right
of strike, set up by law. There was
only the right of association.

Every effort would be made to stop
the propaganda, but he could not
promise to use force.

AMERICAN NOTE ON TURKEY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Hugh
C. Wallace, the United States Ambassa-
dor, has now handed over the com-
plete text of the American note on the
Turkish treaty, of which a resume has
already been received. Bainbridge
Colby, Secretary of State, develops the
view that the Turkish capital should
be transported to Asia, that there
should be equal economic treatment
of all powers, notably in the matter
of concessions.

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SMYRNA REPORTED AWARDED GREEKS

Turkish Suzerainty Said to Be
Retained—Criticism of Mr.
Wilson's Proposals Regarding
Disposal of Thracian Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Smyrna has been awarded by the
Allies to the Greeks, but with the re-
tention of a sort of suzerainty by
Turkey, according to information re-
ceived by the Department of State.
How this arrangement is to be effected
was not made sufficiently clear to en-
able the United States Government to
express an opinion on it.

Perhaps no other part of the Ameri-
can note to the Allies made public on
Tuesday has caused so much adverse
criticism as that referring to the dis-
position of Thrace in the Turkish
settlement. It was asserted that
President Wilson had not only changed
his position held at the time the Bul-
garian treaty was signed, but that he
had apparently abandoned the views
which he was authoritatively reported
to have held a few weeks ago, namely
that the eastern part of Thrace under
dispute should be given to Greece.

The Paragraph on Thrace

The paragraph in the note referred
to reads:

"As for Thrace, it would seem right
that that part of East Thrace which
is outside of the zone reserved for
Constantinople should become part
of the Kingdom of Greece, with the
exception of its northern part of that
Province. As this, the northern part,
is clearly Bulgarian in population,
justice and fair dealing demand that
the cities of Adrianople and Kirk-
Killiseh and the surrounding terri-
tory should become part of Bulgaria.
Not only is the claim of Bulgaria
worthy of the most serious consid-
eration on ethnic and historical
grounds, but it would also seem that
Bulgaria is entitled to have its claim
to this territory favorably considered
in view of its having been compelled
to surrender purely Bulgarian terri-
tory and many thousands of Bulgars
on its western boundary on no other
grounds than the rather doubtful
grounds of securing a strategic front-
ier for Serbia."

Friends of Greece allege that the
President's present stand amounts to
a repudiation of America's action in
the matter of the Bulgarian treaty,
both in regard to the provisions for
the Thracian boundary and in the de-
nomination of the Serbian boundary
as an injustice demanding correction.

No Such Previous Proposal

Previous proposals by the Presi-
dent have not included an assignment
of territory in northern Thrace to
Bulgaria, further than that included
by the extension granted in the Peace
Treaty. The President advocated the
establishment of an internationalized
state of Constantinople, with a large
part of Thrace as a hinterland, and
also giving Bulgaria an outlet to the
Aegean Sea by a strip of territory to
the coast in the vicinity of Dede-
agatch, but neither of these proposals
included provision for giving Bulgaria
any part of northern Thrace.

Greek officials feel that alleged in-
justice to Bulgaria by the treaty as-
signment of Bulgarian territory and
population to Jugo-Slavia for the pur-
pose of giving to Serbia a strategic
frontier cannot be a just reason for
advocating the assignment to Bul-
garia of territory to which Greece
makes rightful claim. To give to Bul-
garia the northern part of Thrace
in the determination of the Serbian
frontier, it is said, would be looked
upon by Greece as an effort to rectify
an injustice by the commission of a
second injustice, and Greece would be
unable to understand why the Greek
Nation should be made to suffer to
make good an alleged wrong commit-
ted against Bulgaria.

Bulgarian Line Advanced

The Bulgarian line in Thrace has
already been advanced to include

lands which were decided by the
Peace Treaty justly to belong to Bul-
garia, and Greece, it is said, could not
accept a proposal that the merits of
the respective claims of the Greek and
Bulgarian nations to the disputed por-
tion of Thrace should be influenced by
the extraneous consideration of an
alleged wrong to Bulgaria in regard
to the Serbian frontier.

The view of the United States Gov-
ernment on the Thracian question
will be unchangeably received, it is de-
clared, in Greece and will have a
direct effect in hampering the work
of the American missionaries and
teachers in the Turkish lands that are
to come under Greek control. It is
stated that the Greek population will
attribute the government's attitude to
influence brought to bear by these
missionaries, with the result that ef-
fective cooperation between them and
the Greek authorities will become
more difficult. Greek cooperation with
American missionaries is considered
very important.

CRISIS REGARDED AS PAST IN GERMANY

Government Decides Not to Send
Troops Against Communists,
Relying on Workers' Disap-
proval of Extremists' Excesses

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—
The German situation has taken a
turn for the better, and the crisis is
now regarded as over. There will be
no dispatch of government troops
against the Communists in the Essen
district, and the Labor unions have
decided against proclaiming a general
strike. The government expects that
the overwhelming mass of workers,
who have no sympathy with the Com-
munist excesses, will themselves sup-
press the extremist movement in the
Ruhr area without the help of troops.

Tuesday—Although the crisis pro-
voked by the Communist agitation in
the Essen district is very acute to-
night, in well-informed circles hopes
are entertained that the general strike
threatened by the Labor unions may
be averted. In view of the disorders
provoked in the Ruhr industrial area
by the excesses of the extremists, the
government decided to send troops to
restore order, unless the Communist
councils agreed to surrender their
arms, dissolve the Red army, and
abdicate the powers which they ille-
gally seized.

The situation is rendered difficult
by the intervention of the German
Labor unions, who protest that the
troops sent against the Communists
are commanded by junker officers,
who took part in the recent reaction-
ary uprising.

France and Ruhr District

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A
note of President Wilson has been re-
ceived at the Quai d'Orsay, agreeing to
the occupation of the Ruhr Basin by
German soldiers, but expressing dis-
approval of any extension of the allied
zone of occupation. The French Gov-
ernment has been demanding in ex-
change for permission to the German
troops to advance into the neutral
zone to combat the Spartacists, the
right to advance their own army to
the Mayence bridgehead, and to oc-
cupy Frankfurt, Darmstadt, and the
district about Hanau.

At first France was flatly against
any further permission being given to
German troops, who have already 40,000
Polish troops in the Ruhr district. The
German request was for permission to
send an additional 500,000 men. Mar-
shal Poch proposed, as a compromise,
a French occupation to counter-balance
the German occupation.

According to the "Matin," Mr. Mil-
lerand, the Premier, has now stated
that, whether the Allies agree or not,
Germany does send forces into the
neutral zone, then France will cer-
tainly march her armies 12 miles into
the zone.

This statement must be taken with
reserve, but The Christian Science
Monitor representative understands that
the French Government is insist-
ing on the necessity of these military
guarantees.

WILSON PETITION FILED IN GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
ATLANTA, Georgia—More than the
necessary 100 signatures have been
filed with a petition seeking to place
Woodrow Wilson's name on the Dem-
ocratic preferential primary for Presi-
dent to be conducted in Georgia on
April 20. Hiram Gardner, secretary
of the state committee, had received
no reply early last night to his tele-
gram asking the President for an ex-
pression of his desires in the matter.
The entries for the primary close at
noon today.

FIGHTING IN INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Information received here reports
fighting near the northwest
frontier of India. A column is pro-
ceeding to deal with the recalcitrants.

HOOVER CANDIDACY AROUSES LEADERS OF BOTH PARTIES

Announcement Made in San
Francisco Telegram Various-
ly Regarded in Washington—
Politicians Clearly Not Pleased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The announcement of Herbert C.
Hoover, former Food Administrator,
that he would accept the nomination
for the presidency of the United States
on the Republican ticket, was the
principal topic of discussion yester-
day on Capitol Hill. Old machine
politicians, standpatters and stalwarts
in both Republican and Democratic
councils, made a gallant effort to
laugh the Hoover possibilities down,
but the announcement proved a factor
of considerable potentialities on the
political horizon.

Senatorial comment was entirely un-
favorable to Mr. Hoover. Democratic
senators, with few exceptions, secretly
congratulated themselves on his defi-
nite alignment with the Republicans.
They felt relieved of a growing appre-
hension that Mr. Hoover's availability
might wreck the plans of strict party
men at the Democratic convention
when it meets in San Francisco.
Republican senators who have never
forgotten Mr. Hoover for endorsing
President Wilson's letter calling for
the election of a Democratic Congress
in 1918, while not admitting alarm,
are plainly disturbed over the new
factor introduced into party councils

the situation in my own State, convince me that it is my duty to confirm the action that my Republican friends have already taken without consulting me.

Views on League Issue

"I understand that there is a great wish among the Republicans of California to have opportunity to express themselves in favor of the League of Nations, with proper reservations safeguarding American tradition and interests, as opposed to the extreme view advocated against any league at all. I differ just as strongly with this view as I differ with the extreme position taken by the President on participation in purely European affairs. This issue is whether, with reservations protecting our position, we should join the moral forces of the world to reduce the dangers again growing around us, or whether we will, by pretense of an insularity that we do not possess, sit by in the face of growing armies, navies, national antagonisms, reaction or in reverse, the spread of Bolshevism, through much of the world. This would be the defeat of the hopes for which our sons were sacrificed in this war.

Vital Matters at Stake

"Entirely aside from this moral idealism of the League and the danger to our own ultimate peace, the solution of our domestic problems, such as the size of our armament, reduction in taxation, and the prevention of agricultural and industrial depression and consequent unemployment, is dependent upon stability abroad and upon our access to the world's markets, which today are endangered by discrimination against us through our inability to exercise our veto under the Treaty.

"I believe it is the transcendent service which the Republican Party can render to the nation to settle a league efficiently designed to give us these national protections.

Rights Are the People's

"No one should be able to dictate the policies of great parties, yet every man and woman has a right to decide what issues and measures he will support.

"If the Republican Party, with the independent element of which I am naturally affiliated, adopts a forward-looking, liberal, constructive platform on the Treaty and on our economic issues, and if the party proposes measures for sound business administration of the country and is neither reactionary nor radical in its approach to our great domestic questions, such as the consumption of these policies and measures I will give it my entire support.

"While I do not and will not myself seek the nomination, if it is felt that the issues necessitate it and it is demanded of me, I cannot refuse service."

NONPARTISAN DENIED CITIZENSHIP PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Judge John C. Pollock of the United States district court for Kansas, has refused to grant citizenship papers to Ernest F. Sigz because he is an active member of the Nonpartisan League. He is a farmer living near Wichita. He was born in Baden, Germany, and came to this country in 1910. He filed his first application for naturalization in 1914. When he appeared before Judge Pollock he was asked whether or not he was a member of the I. W. W., the Socialist Party, any anarchistic group or the Nonpartisan League. He replied that he was a member of the league. Further questioning brought out the fact that he was not only a member but was quite active in its affairs and a firm believer in the league's doctrines.

Judge Pollock at once refused to grant naturalization papers and ordered further investigation of Sigz's inclination and beliefs. The government officials then found that Sigz had obtained exemption from military service because of alien birth and he failed to make a satisfactory reply to a question as to why he sought citizenship in a country for which he refused to fight.

It is asserted that this is the first time citizenship has been denied any alien for membership in the Nonpartisan League, although many have been refused because of I. W. W. and Socialist connections.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON CENSORSHIP BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs on Tuesday voted to report a bill for state censorship of motion pictures. This bill provides that all motion pictures released or exhibited in public must be first submitted to the Commissioner of Public Safety or a board of censors working under his direction, and it gives to the commissioner power to censor any pictures which, in his opinion, should not be exhibited before the public.

NEW OIL FIELD IN WYOMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CASPER, Wyoming—The initial gusher in the Osage field in the new eastern oil region of Wyoming is reported to be nearly a 1000-barrel producer. If this report is accurate, it will open up new possibilities in oil in the State, because oil was encountered at a depth of 1475 feet, and the oil is said to be of an unusually fine grade. The main Wyoming crude oils were further advanced in price here recently, with the advance of 25 cents per barrel announced by the Midwest Refining and Ohio Oil companies, principal purchasers of Wyoming oils.

CASE FOR DEFENSE IN CAILLAUX TRIAL

Former Premier's Precautions to Enable Russia to Come Into the War Simultaneously With France Is Cited by Witness

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—It is expected that the hearing of witnesses for the defense in the trial of Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, before the Senate, constituted as a high court, on charges of treason, will finish this week, and that after the Easter vacation, the speeches, which will be long and numerous, will not bring the proceeding to a conclusion before the end of the month. At every sitting several senators drop out and will not, of course, be permitted to vote. Today there were five new absences recorded.

The Procureur-Général caused to be read a letter from Philip Berthelot, Director of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Berthelot denied having spoken words to the witness, Paix Seailles, which could suggest that he had not sought to prevent the war in 1911. He was not concerned in the Agadir negotiations. He did not hide his views, however, that all rapprochement between France and Germany would be illusory.

Reference was made to a report from the Argentine, in which it was stated that Minotto, an employee in the Deutsche Bank in London, and Mr. Caillaux, arrived at Buenos Aires on the same boat. That information is recognized as untrue.

Identifying a Witness

Some time was occupied in an inquiry into the character of the witness Rosenwald. He has been accused by a witness for the defense of having been convicted under the name of Kahn. It was put forward by the prosecution that some confusion of identity had occurred. He had often been mistaken for a man named Kahn now in Brazil.

The principal witness was General Messimy, who was War Minister in the Caillaux administration, and also at the beginning of the war. Changes in the High Command, which placed Marshal Joffre in command, were to be attributed to Mr. Caillaux, as well as improvements in the artillery. Undoubtedly his policy averted an earlier war.

Mr. Caillaux's Foresight

Mr. Caillaux took all precautions to enable Russia to come into the war simultaneously with France. France owed much to his foresight and ought to be grateful. The Italian journalist, Moretti, said he was assured by the French military attaché at Rome that statements attributed to Mr. Caillaux were mere gossip, and that there were machinations against the former Premier.

Captain Gaston Vidal, now deputy director of an important journal, mentioned in the dispatches, also bore testimony to the republican policy of Mr. Caillaux. He related that, one day at luncheon with Almeréya, a French journalist, Mr. Bure, chief of the Cabinet of Aristide Briand, was present. Mr. Almeréya and Mr. Bure went out together to take part as seconds in a duel.

The significance of this incident is that Almeréya was on good terms with other politicians. A senator interjected a slighting remark and witness called the attention to this conduct of one of the judges. The senator was rebuked by the president of the Court, Leon Bourgeois.

DOCTOR SENTENCED AS DRY LAW VIOLATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Dr. C. H. R. Altenloh was sentenced yesterday by Judge C. A. Carpenter of the United States District Court to 10 days in jail for improperly giving a phlebotomy prescription for whisky. This is the first sentence of the kind here. Dr. Altenloh had already spent 50 days in jail through inability to furnish bail.

C. F. Cline, United States District Attorney, asked Judge Landis of the United States District Court, for an injunction to close a notorious saloon here and keep the property closed and tenantless for a year, as a public nuisance. The district attorney charged the premises have been used for selling intoxicating liquor since February 1, 1920.

SENATE ADVANCES DAYLIGHT BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—By a voice vote, the daylight-saving bill was passed to be engrossed in the Senate yesterday. On a roll call vote of 18 to 18, an amendment offered by Senator George D. Chamberlain of Springfield was voted down. His amendment provided that the matter be voted on at the next state election.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS HONORED IN ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The postponed list of New Year's honors in the Order of the British Empire was issued last night, and consisted of more than 5000 names, including 122 Knights of the British Empire, amongst which were five war correspondents: Philip Gibbs, Percival Phillips of the Daily Express, Harry Perry Robinson, Herbert W. H. Russell and William Beach Thomas of The Daily Mail.

Mrs. Florence Beatrice Hawkins,

editress of the Children's Corner in the Bristol Times and Mirror, is the first lady journalist to whom the O. B. E. has been awarded. Sir Henry Babington Smith, K. C. B., who acted as deputy to Earl Reading in the United States, has been made a Knight of the Grand Cross, and Louis Tracy, who was attached to the British War Mission in the United States on publicity work, has also been given the C. B. E.

SENATE REJECTS VACCINATION BILL

Proposal to Require Children in Massachusetts Private Schools to Be Inoculated Is Disapproved by Vote of 17 to 8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The bill which would require the vaccination of children in private as well as in public schools, was rejected in the Massachusetts Senate yesterday by a standing vote of 17 to 8.

Speaking in opposition to the bill, Senator Joseph O. Knox of Somerville contended that because the children in public schools were subjected to this treatment was no reason why children of private schools should be also.

Senator Pearson of Lowell, speaking in behalf of the committee on public health, claimed that the larger part of the private schools are in favor of the legislation.

A number of physicians support the vaccination movement merely because their organization favors it, according to Senator John J. Walsh of Boston. With the medical profession divided on the subject, he said that he favored legislation which would permit the people to exercise their own individual judgment.

The bill was also opposed by Senator Griswold of Greenfield. The committee on public health of the Senate reported unanimously yesterday "leave to withdraw" on a bill providing for the abolition of compulsory vaccination. This bill was presented under a petition of the Medical Liberty League.

BRITISH DOCKERS GAIN INCREASE IN WAGES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The findings of the court of inquiry into the dockers' wage claim for 18s. per day were issued today. The report says that, to a trade situated as the dock industry is, the claim seems a strong demand upon the part of labor, though to Labor it seems natural and just to demand that its conditions all be made square with the vital needs of the hour.

The court held that the claim should be conceded on the ground that the hopes held out on behalf of the men of an increased output should not be oversteered. On this footing the claim was supported by justice and should be granted as recommended by the court with a broad appeal to the honor of the men.

Tramways Dispute Settled

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A settlement was reached in the tramway dispute today. An increase of 5s. a week have been granted to workers above 18 years from March 29 and a further shilling from June 1 with half these amounts for juniors. The strike notices have been canceled.

Increase for Transport Men

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Industrial Court today awarded a 5s. per week increase on the war wage basis in connection with the claim by the Transport Workers Federation for a 10s. increase for motor drivers, carters and other men employed in commercial road transport throughout England and Wales.

SOVIETS AGREE TO PARLEY WITH LETVIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Latvian Foreign Secretary, Mr. Meierovitch, has received an intimation that the Russian Soviet Republic accepts his proposal to begin peace negotiations on April 5 in Moscow. The Soviet Government also guarantees freedom of movement to the authorized representatives of the Polish Government and also a free passage for the auxiliary staff. Other conditions of the Polish proposals are agreed to and the necessary guarantees are given.

Bolshevik Offense Weakens

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Polish Legation here announces a weakening of the Bolshevik offensive on the southern front as a result of the heavy Bolshevik losses. The Polish casualties have been light, though the Poles have taken many guns, prisoners, and war material.

GOVERNOR SIGNS BUDGET BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The \$40,000,000 budget bill, which will make necessary a state tax this year of nearly \$14,000,000, was signed yesterday by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts. This bill carries the largest appropriation for state expenses in the history of this State and is \$5,000,000 more than the budget of last year.

TURBULENT DEBATE OVER SOCIALISTS

Speaker of New York Assembly Takes Floor to Uphold Report Against Suspended Members—Mr. Roosevelt for Seating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Descending to the well of the house from the speaker's rostrum, Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly, late last night, made a rippling speech upholding the majority report of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, which recommended the ousting of the five Socialists. Quoting remarks by Theodore Roosevelt, who soon argued for the seating of all the Socialists, Speaker Sweet said:

"Almost the last words that Colonel Roosevelt spoke to his people was a message that will ever ring in the hearts of every citizen. Among the things he said was this: 'We have room for but one flag, the American flag, and this excludes the Red flag, which symbolizes all wars against liberty and civilization, just as much as it excludes any foreign flag of a nation to which we are hostile. We have room for but one language, and that is the English language. We intend to see that the crucible turns out our people as Americans, of American nationality and not as dwellers in a polyglot boarding house. And we have room for but one loyalty, and that is loyalty to the American people.'

Louis Waldman and Charles Solomon, two of the suspended Socialists, sat in the assembly chamber and heard the remarks of the speaker. The vote of the assembly was not expected to be recorded until this morning.

Debate Turbulent

Debate which lasted all day, interrupted by points of order and disputes as to parliamentary law, marked the deliberation on the part of the New York State Assembly relative to the various reports filed by the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly. So turbulent were the members at times that Speaker Sweet found it necessary to admonish the assemblymen to maintain the dignity of the State and to remember that they were gentlemen.

An effort on the part of the Democrats to delay the vote until today was frustrated, it being pointed out that if this step were taken the Governor would be deprived of the power to call special elections in case the five Socialists should be ousted. The election law precludes the calling of elections after April 1 to fill legislative vacancies.

The attitude taken by Speaker Sweet was that it would be difficult to hold the members together until today, Thursday being a light legislative day. A motion was made, however, by Assemblyman Peter Hamill, who represents Governor Smith's assembly district, to postpone the vote until today. The motion was lost by a vote of 90 to 41.

Appeal From Chair's Decision

Assemblyman Martin McCue, New York, declared that the members of the majority were about to commit political suicide, in his judgment if they did anything that would make special elections possible. Assemblyman McCue has been opposed to the attitude of the Socialists while in the Assembly. He moved for a two-hour recess, was declared out of order and appealed from the decision of the chair.

Then followed many preliminary motions. One was that all of the reports submitted by members of the Judiciary Committee be read. Assemblyman Pearson of Syracuse moved to dispense with the reading of these documents and that the House proceed to debate. This motion prevailed.

Assemblyman Louis M. Martin, Clinton, New York, chairman of the Judiciary Committee and one of the signers of the majority report of that committee, which recommended the removal of all five of the Socialist assemblymen, spoke first. He read salient features of the report.

Assemblyman Cuvillier, New York, followed. He is also a member of the Judiciary Committee. He scored the Socialists and declared that they did not represent a political party.

Simon Adler, Rochester, Republican leader, announced that he would vote for the unseating of Assemblymen

August Claessens, Charles Solomon and Louis Waldman. Assemblyman Adler was identified with the presentation of the original resolution calling for the suspending of all of the Socialists.

Charles S. Evans, Bronx, the home county of two of the Socialists, declared that Chairman Martin and the other six members of the Judiciary Committee who had voted to expel all of the Socialists, had acted disloyally.

Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt's Attitude

Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt on seating the Socialists. He declared that the charge that they planned to overthrow the government had not been proven. "I entertain a rancorous dislike for these individuals. Our actions, however, must have no reference to any except two things, original justice and discretionary application. We must resist these men and then at our pleasure, take up and remedy by legislation such things in their party as need correction."

Strong Protests

New York Socialists and Others Criticize the Albany Finding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The report favoring expulsion of the Socialist members aroused a storm of protest here, not only among Socialists themselves, but among liberals and members of the old-time parties who from the first had opposed Speaker Sweet's action and favored the plea for moderation made at Albany by the Bar Association.

It was pointed out that the report was not made until after the time when the Governor could call new elections. This leaves thousands of voters unrepresented in the state Assembly, and on this basis, as well as on others, the argument is made that representative government in this State as represented in Albany does not exist.

The majority report was expected, and the charge is freely made that Speaker Sweet appointed the committee to bring in that kind of a report. But there is held to be great significance in the fact that 6 of the 13 members of the committee did not sign this report. This is said to indicate that there was reasonable doubt of the justice of expelling the Socialists.

Power of Majorities

Expulsion is regarded by liberals and Socialists as proof that minorities in legislative bodies can at any time be forced out of representation by powerful majorities. Some go so far as to say that, deprived of proper representation, such minorities have nothing to resort to but force in order to make their wants register in governmental affairs. This, it is argued, establishes a dictatorship of the majority in a nation whose constitutional rights are supposed to include proper protection for minorities.

"No one should mince words concerning the majority report," said Allan McCurdy of the Committee of Forty-Eight, yesterday, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "This report should make the names of Speaker Thaddeus Sweet and his associates a hissing and a byword throughout the entire Nation. If the New York Assembly approves this report, representative government in New York State is annihilated. If the citizens of New York State accept such a monstrous decision, they will prove themselves to be unworthy of the name 'American.'"

"Taxation Without Representation"

"The action of Speaker Sweet and his associates, deprives thousands of citizens in the State of New York of their legally elected representatives without any warrant in law or in the Constitution of this State. They can justly claim to be the victims of 'taxation without representation.' It is clear that all who aid and abet such despotic action are not a disgrace to New York State; they are not a disgrace to the United States of America, because they are a disgrace to humanity. The Republican Party in the State of New York cannot avoid its share of responsibility for this action. Speaker Thaddeus Sweet is a member of the Republican Party. It is evident from the majority report that the Republican Party of New York approves Mr. Sweet's action until such time as it publicly repudiates him and reduces him to that obscurity which this monstrous action deserves."

Telling Jack



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Your fair judgment is all we seek and to have you glad you came.

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DELAWARE ACTION AGAIN POSTPONED

Governor Offers to Withdraw as Candidate for Delegate to Republican Convention, if that Will Aid Suffrage Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

DOVER, Delaware—Contrary to the expectations of suffragists, the resolution for ratification of the federal woman suffrage amendment did not come up in the Legislature yesterday. Believing that the measure was to be voted on in the afternoon, the women went with high hopes to the State House, only to learn that Assemblyman Hart, who had their bill in charge, had decided not to call it up that day. This indicated to them that he was not sure of the requisite number of votes.

The feature of the day was a statement issued by Gov. John G. Townsend Jr., following a secret conference of Republican members of the Legislature, at which the Governor was present. The statement read:

"I am informed that one of the objections to the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment on the part of certain Republican members, is the fact that I am a candidate for delegate to the Republican National Convention. 'I do not know whether this is true or not, but, assuming that it is true, I come before you for the purpose of saying to you that if a sufficient number of Republican members will vote for ratification today to insure its passage today, I will not be a candidate for delegate to the coming Republican National Convention and will not accept the position if elected.'"

"I consider this amendment and its importance to the Republican Party much more important than any one man, and if my personality must be eliminated."

Representative Lloyd, a suffrage opponent, offered another resolution of ratification, which was referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes. The chairman of that committee said that he did not know when it would be given consideration.

Special Session Is Refused

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Gov. H. Holcomb will not call a special session of the General Assembly to take action on the woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. A delegation of Republicans waited upon the Governor on Tuesday and presented him the resolution adopted by the Republican State Committee last week, requesting him to call the special session. Maj. John Buckley, the executive secretary, yesterday, on the authority of Governor Holcomb, gave out the following statement: "There will be no formal reply made to the committee's request for a special session. But the Governor's position continues that no special session will be called."

Presidential Suffrage Bill Signed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—E. P. Morrow, Governor of Kentucky, has signed the bill granting presidential suffrage to women of Kentucky. The law requires a separate ballot.

Mississippi Rejects Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

JACKSON, Mississippi—The Mississippi House of Representatives yesterday voted against ratification of the federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, 24 to 25. It is not expected that ratification will again be reconsidered. It was defeated last January, but favorable reconsideration by the Senate had given suffragists hope that Mississippi might be the thirty-sixth state to ratify.

EMPLOYEE DEFENDS COURSE OF PACKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—At yesterday's hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission here on the complaint of the wholesale grocers against the packers and railroads, charging unfair competition due to special

privileges granted, L. D. H. Weld, head of the Commercial Research Department of Swift & Co., declared that the packers' entrance into these sidelines was economically sound, that anything hampering the present service was a step backward and that the endeavor of the grocers to restrict the use of packers' refrigerator cars to meats was prompted by selfish motives and an effort to create an artificial restraint of competition.

CHICAGO PLANS BIG OFFICE BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Plans for the erection of what, it is said, will be the second largest office building in the United States have been made public here in connection with the recent merger of the Merchants Loan and Trust Company, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Corn Exchange National Bank. This combination, making one of the biggest banks in the west, will be known as the Illinois Merchants Bank. The new structure is planned to cost around \$3,000,000. It is to be 250 feet high, as permitted by the recent city ordinance, and will occupy more than an acre of ground.

SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY ENJOINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The United Shoe Machinery Company of Massachusetts was enjoined by Judge Jacob Triebler in the United States District Court here yesterday from enforcing any lease clauses that contain the restrictions put into contracts before passage of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act in 1914. The court held that to increase royalties at any time is unfair and should not be allowed.

BELGIAN SCHOLARSHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—The Commission for Relief in Belgium has offered to Yale University two fellowships for 1920-21 in Belgian institutions, the University of Brussels, University of Ghent, University of Liège, University of Louvain, and the School of Mines, at Mons, of 10,000 francs each with traveling expenses and necessary tuition fees. These fellowships are open to Yale graduates and to members of the present senior class of Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School. Only candidates able to speak and write French will be considered, and preference will be given to those who are unable with their own means to support the cost of their studies in Belgium.

BUSINESS SCHOOL AT TUFTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The trustees of Tufts College announced yesterday the establishment of the Braker School of Business Administration, the courses in which are to begin in the fall. The school is to be run in conjunction with the School of Liberal Arts, and is made possible by a bequest by Henry J. Barker of New York, amounting to \$500,000.

ICE INQUIRY ORDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Board of Aldermen has adopted a resolution calling for a municipal investigation of the announcement that the price of ice was to be advanced in this city.

CP OS
TO
EUROPE
FROM
WEST ST. JOHN
Mar. 29 Corsica ... Havre-London
Mar. 30 Scotland ... Antwerp
Apr. 2 Sicilian ... Glasgow
Apr. 3 Malta ... Liverpool
Apr. 9 Granadan, Havre-London
Apr. 10 Emp. of France, Liverpool
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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Army Politics

People in the United States and to a degree in England had no means whatever during the war of knowing to what extent politics, a term with wide meaning, influenced the choice of generals, their advancement or their retirement. Nor today have the public in these two countries become much better enlightened on the subject. In France, magnificent as were the achievements of the army itself, there was a never-ending subterranean intrigue that certain men should have the glory, and its fruits, and that certain men should not be left to interfere with a carefully drawn plan, the objects of which are displaying themselves day by day. Marshal Joffre has been stopping at Gilon, the little town that perches above Montreux, and from which one has a double sweep of lake and mountain. The reporter who went to interview him found the marshal seated by a window; upright in figure, very calm and rather sad, as he sat there dressed in civilian clothes he presented a picture of great dignity. He seems to have had none of the marks of the staff officer in muffs; it seemed to the journalist that "in him the soldier was subordinated to the Frenchman. But what a moving incarnation of the fundamental qualities that have made the triumph of his race." The marshal was very simple and kindly; he told how years ago when he was directing the works at Pontarlier, he belongs originally to the engineers, he used to make little sojourns in Switzerland, and told of his admiration for the Swiss. He said, rather gravely: "But you are not acquainted with all the intrigues in politics," and the Swiss journalist honestly confessed that he could have told the marshal that he was under some slight illusions on that point.

Before Columbus and Tasman

When we are asked to state who discovered America, we reply "Columbus," without any regard for the fact that civilization had risen and fallen on the American continent before Columbus was born. In New Zealand recently, a boy was asked in a school examination who discovered his country. The answer expected of him by his schoolmaster was "Tasman," but the lad perplexed his teacher by replying, "Kupe." He may not have got his marks, but he was right. Polynesian tradition, which is unwritten history of proved accuracy, records that about a thousand years ago two dark-skinned captains sailed from the Society Islands into the southern seas, discovered New Zealand, sailed round it and returned to their own land, visiting the Island of Raratonga on their way. The tale that has lived after them shows that they entered Wellington Harbor, the present site of the capital city of the Dominion, where they saw the moa, the giant wingless bird that had become extinct before the first white man set foot on New Zealand's shores. The world has never produced greater navigators than the early Polynesians, who in their big outrigger canoes traversed the Pacific north and south, east and west. Without map or compass, they pushed north to the equator and south to the ice pack. The white explorer came in the tracks of their canoes.

A Great "Gaucho" Poet

Argentina recently lost one of the chief of its older poets, Rafael Obligado, whose "Tradiciones Argentinas" ("Argentine Traditions") was, at the time of its appearance, a notable addition to the rich poetry that has grown up about the romantic figure of the "gaucho" or the cowboy of the pampas. Obligado was of the "old" school; his popularity came to him before the "modernists" began to rule the poetic world of Spanish America. His muse was essentially domestic, placid, colorful, and of delicate charm. He was, by many, called "the poet of the cotton trees," about which he had sung in many graceful verses. Obligado was, moreover, important as a follower of the nationalistic strain in poetry started by the noted precursor Echevarria. He was one of those who ceased to look abroad for canons and inspirations, and turned to the native soil for themes. In like manner his countrymen turned to him as one of their most melodious spokesmen, although in recent days he had been half-forgotten as the representative of an out-moded school. Yet among his verses are not a few that will remain an essential part of Argentina's rich poetic production. Among these are "La Flor del Seibo" ("The Flower of the Cotton Tree") and the "gaucho" poems, which treat of the famous legend of Santos Vega, a

"gaucho" minstrel who was overwhelmed through being bested in one of the contests of improvised verses which formed a regular amusement among the rough, poetic cowboys.

Fifth Avenue's Special Dress

Fifth Avenue, not so very long ago known as the "Avenue of the Allies," arched with the waving flags of the nations banded together in a righteous cause, the cause of freedom and democracy, now again is to have a new name, is to be called the Golden Way. The new dress which the thoroughfare of suffrage, military pageants, parades, and varied demonstrations of war and peace is to put on, on April 5, and wear for seven days, is to be worked out by a committee of architects and artists, and a good taste committee, which promises that the avenue will be to be decorated harmoniously. This, so says the Fifth Avenue Association, under whose auspices a week of fashion and trade display is to be held during those days, will be the first time in history that the avenue will appear in a dress especially designed for it alone, and no business house will be allowed to add one bead or sash or tassel, or other bit of ornamentation to the decorative scheme without first obtaining the approval and sanction of the committee. Every evening the Golden Way is to be a golden way indeed, illuminated with a flood of golden light, the shop-windows sharing. Many of the shops will stage displays of educational value to shoppers. There is to be an industrial tableau showing what America did in the days of war and what she plans to do in days of peace. High school boys and girls are to parade the avenue and afterward write essays on "The Most Beautiful Shop Window I Saw." And every evening of the week citizens of New York will gather to join in community singing at the Plaza and Fifth Avenue. Then at the end of the golden week a medal of gold is to be awarded to the merchant who has contributed the most beautiful window of all to the city's Golden Way.

Help for Italy's Fourth Estate

On January 4 a decree was promulgated that will have a marked effect in Italian journalism. In Italy, as in most of the continental countries, a newspaper has its Sunday issue as regular as its weekly, in fact, both parts of the same seven-day issue. Though various attempts have been made from time to time to do away with the seven-day issue so as to assure a day off for writers and printers, hitherto they have failed. Now that this decree has entered into action, the newspapers will be published somewhat as follows: Morning papers will come out Sunday and Tuesday mornings and the evening papers will come out Saturday and begin again on Monday. No newspaper can be sold Sunday afternoon, the sale beginning again on Monday morning, but no newspaper may be published from Sunday morning to Monday afternoon. Working papers are regulated so that all who collaborate on a newspaper shall have about 36 hours to themselves, including Sunday. Italian journalists have long hoped to see such a decree in force and trust that the penal clause will be enforced, namely, the breaches of its provisions are to be met with a fine of not less than 10,000 lire. The Italian journalist works very hard and in many cases a man of education and intellect, a fact that by no means insures a large income, and for this reason, if for no other, it is to be trusted that the new law will prove a benefit to all connected with Italian newspapers.

Sheffield's Publicity Campaign

The reading public is on the way to hear a good deal about Sheffield, England, for Sheffield has a town-development committee, which, among other things, has started a campaign of publicity which includes the press of India, South America, Canada, Australia, and the United States. The intention is to make the name "Sheffield" famous in the markets of the world; or, one might say, more famous, for the campaign starts with a name already so associated with cutlery that one can hardly buy a pocket knife without thinking of it. But even while the world is hearing more and more about Sheffield, it is evidently the intention of this remarkably active town-development committee to make the town more and more world talking about. A new Sheffield in prospect, the "distinguished architect" engaged for that purpose is probably already mulling over his plans for civic improvement, and the committee is encouraging manufacturers to rebuild out-of-date premises, and has started a campaign for the elimination of smoke by changing over from coal to gas or electricity. Proposals are under consideration to modernize the waterways between Sheffield and the Humber ports, and there will probably be a new canal navigable for boats of at least 300 tons, and new wharf accommodations for the loading of manufactured products. An air service is also one of the aims of the committee, which has already held two flying meets to familiarize the manufacturing and citizens of the town with the practical value of the latest means of transportation. Sheffield, in short, is being planned out for 50 years to come.

Australia's Oil

While Australia is offering a bonus of £10,000 for the discovery of commercial oil in the Commonwealth, Mexico is likely to absorb oil activities for some time, according to the verdict of G. B. Mendell, a Victorian oil expert who has been touring in western America. He found, he says, that the leading oil companies are so heavily committed in Mexico that Australia's bonus is not attractive. The British and Australian governments, however, have agreed to test thoroughly former German New Guinea and Papua for oil-bearing territory.

CARBONARISM IN PORTUGAL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
It was in Portugal that the operations of the Carbonari were most far-reaching and of longest duration. On June 20, 1823, King John VI promulgated a decree suppressing the societies of Freemasons, Carbonari, and Communeros, and all secret societies of a like nature, but ordaining African exile for a minimum period of five years in place of the capital penalty prescribed in a previous decree issued in 1818. This later decree compelled all appointed to positions under the government to undertake in writing, and to demand from their subordinates a similar undertaking, not to join or participate in any manner in the proceedings or operations of such societies or associations. This decree, however, proved as abortive as the former. The part played by Carbonarism in Portugal in supplanting monarchism by republican government is now no secret. The Abbé Minchinelli says that the society was established in the country in 1822 or 1823 by the Italian General Pepe, and his aide-de-camp, Colonel Piza, who made the journey to Lisbon expressly for that purpose, and there is evidence from letters written by them which fell into the hands of the government that these same officers endeavored, by means of secret societies, to bring about revolution in all the countries of middle Europe.

Many Branches

It has been definitely ascertained that, in 1842, Carbonarism in Portugal was under the direction of Gen. Joaquim Pereira Marinho and that branches had been established at Lisbon, Coimbra, Porto, Viarato, Albarrota, and Poço, and that commissions were dispatched to establish other branches in the north and south of Portugal. In 1848, after the revolution of February, which established the second republic in France, General Marinho remitted his power to the Abbé Antunes, known in the order as the "Good Counselor," then residing at Coimbra. In October of the same year the members of the Grand Lodge met and elected Dr. Francisco Fernandes Costa as Grand Master, who adopted as mottoes, in addition to the words "Equality" and "Unity" already in use, the words "Fraternity" and "Justice." Carbonarism has developed so strangely in Coimbra and neighborhood that there alone it numbered about 500 members, the majority of whom were fully armed. The movement, however, languished, and though attempts were made in 1853 and 1862 to revive it, it eventually disappeared.

A New Society

At the time Marinho was in charge of the affairs of the order, a foreigner named Jefferson founded at Porto a society under the name of the Carbonari Illuminates, of which five lodges were formed. This society was a combination of Carbonarism and Illuminism. In 1896 Carbonarism reappeared in Portugal, but it bore no resemblance to the former organization, which had disappeared entirely. The constitution, ritual, and even the methods were quite different.

Toward the end of 1895 there was formed at Lisbon a Masonic Academy, composed principally of students of the higher school in that city, of which society Luz d'Almeida became the Grand Master. It was also known as the Academy Revolutionary Committee. In 1899 Luz d'Almeida, with the approval of some of the members of the Masonic Academy, initiated some of the ordinary citizens, his intention being to merge the Academy into a branch of Carbonarism, which he founded shortly afterward under the title of Vente Jeune Portugal, but the majority of the students did not favor this revolutionary movement and immediately ceased membership. The Vente Portugal movement, however, still continued, and sought to spread its republican ideas by propaganda in cafés, schools, factories, in the columns of newspapers and popular and academic magazines, as well as by meetings in the public streets, where it endeavored to imbue the people with the belief that their liberty was in danger. Luz d'Almeida also established in 1899 a Masonic lodge, which was called the Lodge Montaigne, but it was a departure from Freemasonry proper, its object being to spread republican opinions, though it used every effort to secure the election as Grand Master in 1907 of the republican, Sebastian de Magalhães Lima.

Large Membership

Considerable progress was afterward made by this new Carbonari movement, and by October 5, 1910, it had 50,000 members spread throughout the country. The initiates were taken from all classes and included doctors, lawyers, professors, engineers, soldiers, naval officers of high rank, public officials, clerks, mechanics, etc. Carbonarism was to be met with everywhere—in the government in office, barracks, on board ship, in tramways and railways, and even in the police. It continued, even after the proclamation of the Republic, its real object being the consolidation of the Portuguese Republic. Carbonarism was, as it has always been, opposed to the clerical party, and particularly to the religious orders. Several anti-Jesuit and anti-clerical demonstrations at Lisbon can be traced directly to its work and influence. In order to achieve these anti-religious ends, Carbonarism has always been ready and willing to contribute, directly or indirectly, to the cause of secular education, to the assistance of the distressed by all the means in its power, and in its collective form it undoubtedly exercised a great influence.

Luz d'Almeida, in 1908, had been arrested and put into prison, but was shortly afterward released under the amnesty granted after the elimination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince. In 1909 he was again in danger of

arrest, but succeeded in escaping to Spain, but was forced to leave there for Paris, where he continued his studies, securing a doctorate, after defending his thesis in two languages—French and English. A man of remarkable scholastic attainments, the son of a professor at the Municipal College at Lisbon, he was undoubtedly the prime mover in effecting the transformation of Portugal from a monarchy into a republic.

SA'DI, THE PERSIAN MORALIST POET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Sa'di, known as the Rose Poet of Persia, is a household word in both Persia and India, but his writings are little known in English-speaking countries, save among the small colonies of American and English Muhammadans. Of him Barbery de Maynard, in "La Poésie de Perse," wrote: "Sa'di is, perhaps, the only one who can sustain in Europe the popularity which he enjoys with Muhammadan readers, because he combines in himself those qualities which modern taste requires." His full name was, Maslah-uddin Sa'di-al Shirazi, and he was born in Shiraz, the city of roses—his father being in the service of the Governor of the Province—in the latter part of the twelfth century, the date being variously given between 1184 and 1193. He studied at the College of Baghdad, which was afterward, in his lifetime, destroyed by Halaku Khan, a grandson of the terrible Genghis Khan, the founder of the Genghisidians, a Persian dynasty which supplanted the Khazirians.

On His Travels

On leaving college, Sa'di started on his travels, though with a light purse, throughout the eastern world, becoming familiar with Damascus and Jerusalem, Egypt, Turkestan, Abyssinia, India, Baluch, and other countries, and performing the Mecca pilgrimage 15 times on foot. He joined in the Holy War against the Christians, and was taken prisoner by the Crusaders, who sent him to work at trench-digging at Tripoli. Here he was recognized by a former Aleppo acquaintance, who immediately released him for the sum of 10 dinars and married him to his daughter, with whom he gave a dowry of 100 dinars.

When his desire for travel and adventure had been satisfied he returned home to Shiraz, where he spent the last 50 years of his career in a hermit's cell. He produced three books, which today are textbooks in the Muhammadan and Parsee schools of Persia and India: "The Pand Nameh," or "Book of Counsel"; "The Gulistan," or "Rose Garden"; and "The Bostan," or "Garden of Perfume."

Reputation as a Moralist

The second of these three is, as stated, the best known. It was written in Persian, which language Sa'di, although generally known as the Persian moralist and poet, did not learn until his career was somewhat advanced. It is partly in prose and partly in verse, the story generally being told in the former and the latter pointing to the moral, although this rule is not observed rigidly. It is, however, as a moralist rather than as a poet that Sa'di has acquired his great reputation, particularly in Persia, one of the reasons for his great popularity being his simplicity and clarity of language and style. He sought by action to adorn, not to encumber, what is true and wise, and was no verbose or flowery writer. In an address to a monarch he wrote: "Be merciful, and learn to conquer without an army; seize upon the hearts of mankind, and be acknowledged the world's conqueror."

After in humble nook old clothes to mend Than write for new ones to a wealthy friend.

The True Dervish

The true dervish, he held, was the one that lived in gratefulness, praise, worship, obedience, contentment, and charity, submission to the will of God, and the exercise of patience, whether he had or had not bound himself by vows to one or other of the many orders of dervishes. Living he regarded as of serious import, and youth alone was the time for play. Like the Muhammadans, he held in obedience to the injunctions of the Prophet, set a high value on the acquisition of knowledge and regarded a thorough educational training as of the highest importance.

Once confusion filled Damascus, Each one left his quiet corner; Learned sons of the city, Learned men of the village, While the silly sons of village Begged their bread through every village.

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MUSHROOMS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
We met the man when we were going after the mail on a morning after a spell of rain. The sun was shining, steam rising from the moist soil and a meadow lark piping and twittering on the topmost branch of a willow tree. The man was carrying a paper bag which had a stuffed and knobby appearance.

"Mushrooms," said I, glancing skyward and sniffing the promising air.

"Oh," said my wife, "can't we get some, too?"

By that time the man was within halting distance. There is a feeling existing amongst mushroom gatherers somewhat similar to the bond which makes all adventurers akin. You, yourself, rather enjoy displaying your treasures, and assume somewhat of a boastful manner when telling just in what particular corner of a certain field you discovered that biggest, whitest, pinkest-tinted mushroom. So we had no hesitancy in approaching the man and addressing him.

"What results?" said I.

"Pretty fair," he replied, opening the bag and permitting us to peep within at his early morning gleanings.

Start of the Adventure
And then there were more questions and further answers, with just a slight repression of the identical location where he had found his choicest ones, but his information was sufficient to send us posthaste to the near-by village grocery store, where we asked for a couple of large-sized paper bags, and away we started for the fields where the rain and the fog and the warm sun had started the mushrooms popping up out of the damp soil.

We found the place where the two highways joined at a sharp angle, and a fence came to a point within the angle. Over this fence we clambered, and the dogs certainly were a promising aspect—the grass of a tender green, not yet high enough to conceal the low-growing mushrooms, and there were cattle grazing contentedly about.

My wife looked apprehensively at the cattle lifting their heads inquisitively, but of a sudden she forgot all about them when her eye chanced to fall upon the rounded white button of a mushroom peeping through the green grass. Hastily she ran forward to cut it, crying: "I found the first one!"

A Fruitless Beginning

But alas, upon closer examination, the underside showed no trace of pink—the gills were a dull white, and it was unmistakably a toadstool! On we went, looking hither and yonder, scrutinizing the ground beneath our feet, glancing ahead of us, to the right and left—for a quarter of a mile our search was fruitless. Then we ascended a tiny gully, down which seeped a trickle of water, and a gleaming ball of white attracted both pairs of eyes simultaneously. Of course I pretended I had not seen it, and my wife claimed this one as hers. The gills were a lovely pink, the texture of the globe smooth and finely grained. It was a mushroom without doubt. But we had no time for gloating over this really good specimen, for we had chanced upon a regular bed of mushrooms. For ten minutes we said scarcely a word, but equipped stems, plopped the buttons, the larger sized ones, and the medium grown mushrooms into our paper bags at a great rate. And when we had exhausted that supply, we compared notes and found that we had almost enough for our Sunday dinner, but not enough for the company which was coming. So on we went, over the fields which extended for miles toward the shimmering waters of San Pablo Bay. We picked up a scattering few, then came upon another patch which bordered a grove of oaks, from the roots of which oozed a spring, and the ground was spongy and beautifully adapted to the growth of mushrooms.

It was exhilarating out there in the

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A CANON IN THE DESERT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The Colorado, a mere shadow of its early summer self, slipped silently along between flat, lawless sand-shores, on its way to a southern sea. Even in its February quietness, it seemed to preface the coming torrent of June, when mountains 1000 miles to the north would begin to unburden themselves of their white apparel of the winter gone, under the persuasion of summer winds and sunshine. Black Canon, with its cliffs of grayish black, a kind of tribute to the glories of that other gorge called the Grand, 50 miles away, was filled with light and shadow cast by the noon sun of the desert. Above, the sky was azure without a fleecy cloud to emphasize its blueness.

A tenthouse door opened at the edge of the shore which marked the height of the summer floods, and a trapper emerged. For moments he stood in the bright sunshine, gazing at the distant majesty of the canon. Then a short, shrill whistle brought to him an alert dog, to which he spoke a few words as he patted his back. Loading a bag of tools over his shoulder, the man descended the 15 feet of rough ladder to the sand floor of the river, and set out for the bank of the February channel a quarter of a mile away.

A boat, jugged against the bank now and again by the swift, but silent, current of the Colorado, was moored to a long pole rising high into the air. The little dog leaped across the water, intervening between the boat and the shore and stood erect in the stern, peering into the waters.

Once in the boat, the man began rowing diagonally across and upstream to the opposite shore. Strongly he pulled at the sweep, but the current's swiftness carried him with it. Yet he went steadily nearer the other bank and, so on until he reached the objective he sought, a third of a mile below the starting point. Pulling across and upstream and sliding down had brought him to his daily landing place.

In the distance the bark of the dog had a far-away sound. Up a sharply ascending trail, the man labored his way, pushed through a wall of underbrush, and disappeared. A score of miles to the north, a light blue tip of a mountain, showing chastely between two black cliffs of the canon, took on a deeper tint, and the afternoon shadows began to slant over the desert. The Colorado slipped away to the south, in the silence of the wilderness.

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Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas, in warm weather, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating.

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The large oven below has the indicator and is heated by coal or wood. See the cooking surface when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal. When in a hurry both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for baking bread or roasting meats and the other for pastry baking—It "Makes Cooking Easy"

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fields—the February air mild and permeated with the odors and thrills of a spring morning. Crows, scolded us from the thick branches of the oaks, meadow larks trilled, and we turned our heads homeward, well pleased with our first exploration of the mushroom fields which lay within a mile of our new abode in the country.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Japanese in California

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
Having read with interest four editorials on Japanese aggression in China, I take the liberty of sending to you the inclosed clipping from the Los Angeles Times. Our country in general, excepting California, is apathetic on the subject of Japanese aggression on the western coast. It has been my opinion that the United States would take more interest in the Shantung question, could it be awakened to the Japanese condition in its own country.

You will find that the Japanese have virtually taken possession of large sections of California, creating economical and social conditions there which our people cannot endure. In some school districts the number of Japanese pupils exceed the Americans. There are sections in which they control some of the products, the Americans being unable to compete with them.

The efforts of California and its Legislature to meet the situation are hampered by the diplomatic relations which seem to give greater weight to the Japanese pride than to the interests of our country. Japan has obtained a thorough foothold in Hawaii, and seems determined also to establish her subjects on the western coast of Mexico and the United States. Are you aware that the Japanese own the principal hotels in Seattle, and many of the best apartment houses?

In this situation there may be a menace of future trouble.

Will you not investigate the present facts and the ultimate possibilities? (Signed) BERTHA PEYTON HAWES, Spokane, Washington, February 29, 1920.

AMERICAN INDIAN CAVALRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHEYENNE, Wyoming—A troop of national guard cavalry composed entirely of Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians is being recruited on the Wind River reservation and soon will be mustered into the Wyoming militia. Several of the members are grandsons of Washakie, the great chief of the Shoshones, who took a notable part in bringing peace between the white men and the Indian tribes of the Rocky Mountain region. Washakie was at one time a soldier in the United States Army. His papers of discharge from the Shoshone scouts, organized in 1876, soon after the Custer massacre, for the campaign against the Sioux, have just been added to the Wyoming State Museum. He held the rank of first sergeant in the scouts.

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MARTENS HEARING HELD IN SECRET

Unrecognized Representative of Soviet Government Forces Possible Deportation — Makes Tentative Offer to Withdraw

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, who has maintained offices in this city and New York for more than a year, as representative of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, was arraigned at 11 o'clock yesterday morning before Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, on a warrant for deportation which alleged that Mr. Martens was an undesirable alien. The government's case is based on Mr. Martens' admission that he is a member of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik), now the dominating political party in Soviet Russia. Coincidentally with the arraignment of Mr. Martens, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce made public a statement received from Victor Kopp, an informal Bolshevik representative in Berlin, relative to prospects of trade with Russia, in which the supplies of commodities available for export were announced.

Intimations have appeared in Washington for several days that the blockade of Soviet Russia would soon be lifted, and inasmuch as Mr. Martens has contended that his primary purpose here was to bring about a resumption of trade relations, the positive action relative to the blockade is of interest in connection with the hearing on the warrant for his deportation.

Hearing Not Public

The Department of Labor conducted the hearing in secret, although it was reported that the Department of Justice preferred a public hearing. Deportation hearings, however, are customarily private.

Mr. Martens was represented by Thomas W. Hardwick, former Senator from Georgia, with Dr. I. R. Hourwich and Charles Recht as counsel. He was accompanied to the office of Mr. Post, where the hearing was held, by Santeri Nuorteva. About a dozen other persons were admitted to the hearing, two of them being women. Counsel for Mr. Martens moved to dismiss the warrant and the proceedings, contending that the immigration laws exempt alien representatives of foreign governments, whether those governments are recognized or not. It was further contended that the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic is the de facto government of the greater part of Russia, and that, as the duly accredited representative of that government, Mr. Martens is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor.

Mr. Post, however, in order to expedite proceedings, held that if this point were pressed it would be overruled, though without prejudice to its being brought up at some future time. The hearing was adjourned in the early afternoon until April 5.

In a statement issued after the hearing, Mr. Martens said that more than a year had elapsed since he had filed credentials with the State Department, and that he had never received from the State Department any expression of its attitude toward himself or his

proposal for establishing friendly relations with Russia. For nearly 12 months, he said, he had been subjected to rigid examination by various investigating committees before which he had voluntarily appeared, notably the sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, whose report has not yet been made. He expressed confidence that the report of that committee would acquit him of any improper activities in the United States.

"I feel that I am now justified in feeling that I am sufficiently investigated," he said. "I can see no benefit to be derived from further examination and cross-examination of my activities and opinions, all of which have been fully revealed. I desire now to learn from the State Department if there is any use in persisting in my mission. I came here to establish friendly political and economic relations. These relations, although they seem to me inevitable, have not yet been established. If the government of the United States is irrevocably opposed to the establishment of any settlement with the Government of Russia, I desire to know it and inform my government accordingly."

"Retirement" Indicated

Mr. Martens also sent a communication to Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, pointing out the activities of United States officials in connection with his affairs.

"American citizens and officials in Russia who, in view of the unsettled relations between our respective governments, have occupied in Russia a position similar to that occupied in the United States by myself and other citizens of Russia, have been treated there with every consideration, and officers of the United States Government visiting Russia have been accorded every diplomatic courtesy," he wrote. "The communication also stated:

"I assure you, sir, that my government would not desire me to remain in this country to persist in a fruitless mission if the Department of State would inform me that it does not desire my presence here and does not consider favorably the establishment of friendly relations with the Government of Russia. If I am informed to that effect, I shall be pleased to leave the United States as soon as facilities to reach my country are placed at my disposal."

Mr. Martens also called upon the State Department to furnish him full information concerning the alleged capture of a Bolshevik courier in Riga, Latvia, and the alleged seizure of documents carried by him concerning radical activities in the United States. He expressed the view that his government would be able to show that it had had nothing to do with the matter, since its policy had been not to interfere with the domestic matters concerning the United States. At the State Department, it was the impression that not much attention would be paid to Mr. Martens' wishes.

GATHERING CHEERS LENINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — A recent organization mass meeting of the committee of 48, attended by several hundred persons, cheered the mention of Lenin, head of the Russian Soviet Government and approved the declaration of William Marion Reedy, editor of the St. Louis literary weekly, Reedy's Mirror, when he stated that both the Republican and the Democratic parties were politically and morally bankrupt and ripe for foreclosure through the organization of a new party.

REASON GIVEN FOR PANAMA DISORDERS

Policy of United States Government in Placing Residences of Canal Employees Outside of American Territory Blamed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone — The policy of the United States Government in placing the residences of many Canal employees in Colon, Republic of Panama, instead of on American territory, is blamed by qualified observers here for the disorders and attacks on Americans in Colon, which recently have reached such serious proportions as to result in a mass meeting of protest.

The government's policy in this respect appears to have grown out of the fact that the Panama Railroad Company owns nearly all of the land on which the city of Colon is built. Colon business men do not own the sites of their homes and stores, but hold them on 20-year leases from the railroad, which derives an annual revenue of several million dollars from this source. Before the canal was started, the railroad quartered its employees in houses of its own in Colon. When the Canal Zone was delimited, the boundary at the Atlantic terminus was drawn in such a way as to leave the northern part of the peninsula in the Republic of Panama, and the southern part as the beginning of the Canal Zone. This arrangement left the Panama Railroad station, administrative offices, and quarters in Panama territory, while the canal administrative and business buildings were erected in American territory, and the town there was called Cristobal.

Employees on Panama Soil

After the United States Government acquired the Panama Railroad, many of the quarters of the railway were taken over for the use of the canal employees, who were thus located on Panama soil. Other quarters were erected in the vicinity of these houses, and more employees were put into them. The American Hospital and the big Washington Hotel were duly added to this group of American occupied buildings under the Panamanian flag. Americans living in these buildings were thus under Panama police protection and subject to Panama laws.

When it was proposed to erect a new school building on Panama territory, a mile and a half from Cristobal, several protests were uttered, but they were disregarded. To reach this school from where some of the employees were quartered in Cristobal, children had to pass through Colon with its many saloons, its automobiles recklessly driven by poorly trained chauffeurs, its numerous and destructive fires, and its large lawless element.

An added complication was produced

when a new settlement for American employees was projected three years ago. Cristobal had become congested because of the increase of business. There was, however, a large area of vacant land southeast of Cristobal toward Gatun, and much of it beautifully situated on an estuary of Colon Harbor, and all in American territory. But for some reason, which has never been satisfactorily explained, it was decided to locate this settlement in the city of Colon, on land reclaimed from a swamp, on the eastern margin of the city. Possibly the decision was influenced by the fact that this swamp was owned by the Panama Railroad, which would thus derive a considerable revenue for the rent of this land to the United States Government. The revenues of the Panama Railroad are not directly controlled by Congress, and this reclamation project added considerably to its revenues and its assets. The swamp covered several hundred acres. It was duly reclaimed, and a large part of the American employees of the canal were put there, again on Panamanian soil.

Two American Communities

The American residents are thus divided into two distinct communities, and those living in the new settlement must pass through Colon to get to their places of business in Cristobal. A line drawn from the Cristobal commissary to the center of the new settlement passes directly through the restricted district of Colon, which is less than 200 yards from the commissary; while the principal saloon block of the city is one block from the commissary, and is located on the street most ordinarily used by the employees on going from their business to their homes. The same route is the most direct for children going from their homes in Cristobal to the school in Colon, and for the women of the new settlement going to and from the commissary and post office. These people are all under foreign police protection under these conditions.

Panama Police Inadequate

It is a matter of wide comment that the Zone police are highly efficient, and the Canal Zone residents are very proud of them. But the burden of the complaint of the Atlantic side employees is that their government has practically deprived many of them of the protection of their own police force. Of course the entry of the Canal Zone police officially into Panamanian soil would constitute an invasion of the sovereignty of the Republic. It has often happened that Panamanians and others have committed crimes in the Canal Zone, and escaped into Panama territory with impunity. The Panama police force is not so well paid as that of the Canal Zone, nor is there as large a body of suitable citizens to draw its personnel from. Places on the police force are one of the commonest forms of political reward. It is only justice to state that Panama has made strenuous efforts to develop an efficient police, and since the Republic has no army at all, its military energy is expended in that direction. But there is neither the money nor the men for a force needed to cope with the complicated international and cosmopolitan situation in Colon and Panama City.

PRESIDENT'S NOTE IS WELL RECEIVED

Satisfaction Expressed in New York Over Mr. Wilson's Expressions to European Allies on the Near East Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — President Wilson's note on the Near East was received with general satisfaction by those in this city who have followed the situation closely. Although some expressed regret that he had said nothing about recognition of the Republic of Armenia by the United States Government, the opinion was general that his note would go far toward restoring the balance of power in the Near East. A typical expression of opinion was that of Dr. R. Constantin, a locally prominent Armenian, who said to this office:

"President Wilson has gone far to justify the opinion of his admirers by the note he has just sent to the Paris council. Friend and foe, admirer, antagonist, all must admit that as a mighty blow struck in the interest of righteousness, this note comes near to satisfying the most exacting. This President says gently, but firmly, that the United States Government has something to say about the disposition of Turkey, even though it never went to the extent of declaring war on that power. To help conquer the strongest member of a combination is not very far from helping to defeat its weakest member."

"He is particularly happy in his reference to the relative merits of the horns of the dilemma the Supreme Council finds confronting itself, that is, leaving the Turk in Constantinople for the alleged pleasure of Muhammadans in far away India, as against the considerations of justice and humanity, to say nothing of oft repeated assurances that the Turk must go. "While not saying anything about the relative sizes of the horns of the dilemma, he says enough to let it appear that the first horn is so small that it risks being left unseen. Reading between the lines one might imagine the President saying: 'Gentlemen, what has happened since you made all these promises and expressed all the lofty ideals for which you were fighting, to go back to your old Machiavellian diplomacy? Is it absolutely essential that we should come into the game to insure fair play? Do you mean to admit that without our participation you cannot do the decent

GASOLINE PRICE RAISE PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Formal protest against the rising price of gasoline has been made to each congressman from New England by the Automobile Legal Association of Boston in support of the resolution introduced in Congress by Representative Dyer of Missouri for an investigation of the high price of gasoline.

This association represents thousands of automobile owners and has a constantly increasing membership. The text of its letter to the various congressmen follows: "Our attention has been called to a threatened advance in the price of gasoline to something like 50 cents per gallon, which we believe is wholly unnecessary, and we believe that the present price of gasoline must return a fair profit to the manufacturers. Believing that you are interested in this very serious problem, which will affect many thousands of automobilists as well as hotel and garage proprietors throughout the country, we write to ask if something may not be done to curtail what seems to be an exorbitant charge for this very necessary commodity. If a committee should be appointed to investigate this matter, will you kindly regard the automobilists of this State as absolutely opposed to any further advance in the price of gasoline and as protesting against any extortionate or exorbitant charge for this very necessary article of commerce."

While not saying anything about the relative sizes of the horns of the dilemma, he says enough to let it appear that the first horn is so small that it risks being left unseen. Reading between the lines one might imagine the President saying: 'Gentlemen, what has happened since you made all these promises and expressed all the lofty ideals for which you were fighting, to go back to your old Machiavellian diplomacy? Is it absolutely essential that we should come into the game to insure fair play? Do you mean to admit that without our participation you cannot do the decent

thing? Are we safe, then, in becoming associated with you or should we stay out to keep our own skirts clean? "Like a good mentor, the President encourages by commending the good features of the tentative agreement they have reached and intimating that if they think again, they might do even better."

"For this ray of light out of the gloom, for this clear, clarion call for justice, for this heartening of those who have well nigh lost hope, Mr. President, we thank you!"

LUSK COMMITTEE MEASURES OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Albany News Office

ALBANY, New York — Opposition to bills introduced as the result of the investigations conducted by the Lusk legislative committee, developed at a hearing conducted by the Senate Finance Committee and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly yesterday. Lawson Purdy, former head of the New York City tax department, spoke against the bill which provides for the licensing and supervision of schools and school courses. He maintained that the control of opinion was detrimental.

Edward C. Rybicki, representing the Central Federated Union, New York City, said that the enactment of the bill would result in a spy system. He said he favored schools maintained by organized labor, and stated that many men and women desiring education were ashamed to attend schools where younger people were pupils.

Senator Lusk defended the measure, as well as the others. He said the investigations of his committee had brought to light the fact that criminal anarchy had been taught in some schools, and that the measure under discussion was a necessity. Two such schools had been driven out of business by his committee, he said, and one had been raided.

MR. VANDERLIP TO LECTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Beginning the first of next September, Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank of New York, will lecture at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, on business economics, give miscellaneous lectures in several courses, and will take charge of a group of lectures on "The Beginner's Introduction to Business," to be given to the second-year class during the latter half of the school year. Mr. Vanderlip is also to study research problems in connection with the bureau of business research of the business school. He is to serve at the school without pay.

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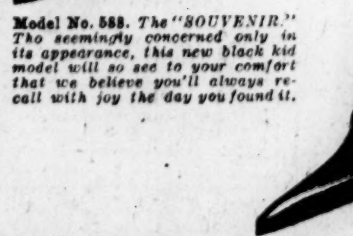
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UNITED STATES AS
MAKER OF TREATIES

W. Davis Says Engagements
Affecting Anglo-American
Destinies Must Be Spread on
the Public Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A speech which will doubtless raise widespread interest among all thinking people, and especially among that large and, it is to be hoped, ever-growing circle of those who realize the importance of friendship among the English-speaking peoples, was made by J. W. Davis, the American Ambassador, addressing the Oxford University British American Club, shortly before the Treaty was defeated in the United States Senate.

Mr. Davis took as his subject "The Treaty-Making Power of the United States," a subject which is of special interest just now, and he drew attention to the difficulties which arose between Britain and the United States owing to their very points of similarity, which were yet tinged with differences which should be taken into account, but were frequently overlooked. In this connection Mr. Davis referred to the fact that while the foundations and the superstructure of the American Government were taken in large part from that of England, yet the architects who had used these materials gave rein to their individual fancies and convictions and produced a building which differed in many respects from the ancestral home. He pointed out that the British Parliament, having enacted a law, proceeded in its own person, through the Ministry, to supervise its execution. Congress, having given birth to a statute, did nothing to do with its subsequent career. The Royal veto in England, a long lapsed into desuetude through lack of use, but no single president of the United States had dared to avail himself of his constitutional authority to veto bills with a "pocket veto" or substance he was not content.

Treaty-Making Power

Finally, Mr. Davis said it was the theory of the British Constitution that the treaty-making power was vested in the King acting through his responsible ministers, while the framers of the American Constitution committed it to the joint custody of the President and the Senate. The framers of the American Constitution were determined that, having shaken off their allegiance to George III, they would set up no imitation in his stead. The machine which the convention invented, therefore, was one of checks and balances throughout. Thus, while Congress alone might legislate, the President might veto and the courts might test the statute by the constitutional yardstick. The Ambassador pointed out similarities in the case of appointments to office, of judges of the Federal Court, and so on.

In the formation of a treaty valid and binding upon the United States, Mr. Davis said, there were three distinct and indispensable stages: first, negotiation by the President; second, approval by the Senate, and third, and no means a mere form, ratification by the President. But free and unfettered as was the President at every stage of the negotiations, the Senate was no less so, when the result of his efforts was laid before it. It then became not only the right but the duty of all senators to give expression to their impartial and independent judgment; and save for moral suasion the President was as powerless to influence their conduct as they were to dictate his own.

Path of a Treaty

The path of a treaty through the Senate was not always strewn with roses, and the treatment meted out had assumed many different forms—such as, unconditional approval, approval with amendments, failure or refusal to act, the treaty thus coming to an untimely end, disapproval and rejection.

Giving examples, the Ambassador said that, in according to The Hague convention of 1907, the Senate had felt called upon to declare that nothing contained in that convention should be so construed as to require the United States to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or intrangling itself in the political questions or policy or internal administration of any foreign state, nor should anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.

The pages of history, he said, were full of time's reverses, and even senatorial wisdom had not escaped them. Mr. Davis quoted several examples of this, among others an instance in 1844, when the Senate, moved largely by political feeling growing out of the slavery question, defeated a treaty for the annexation of Texas which had succeeded from Mexico and declared itself an independent Republic; before two years had passed, however, Texas had become a State of the Union.

Diplomatic Casualties

If the treaty survived its ordeal in the Senate, Mr. Davis continued, there remained the final steps of ratification by the President, the exchange of ratifications with the contracting power, and the President's proclamation declaring it the law of the land. Hereafter returned to the President all the freedom which he originally enjoyed, and he might decide to proceed no further upon the advice and consent which the Senate had expressed. The roster of such diplomatic casualties was a long one, he added.

Mr. Davis said he had spoken of the untrammeled discretion of the President and the Senate, but the phrase was really a misnomer. No treaty,

by way of illustration, he pointed out, would have binding force which violated constitutional prohibition against the establishment of religion, or the restriction of its free exercise; which abridged the right of people peaceably to assemble and to petition for a redress of grievances, or which disturbed the constitutional distribution of power.

Whether the federal government could agree to the cession of territory without the consent of the state of which it formed part, said Mr. Davis, was a question that had caused no little academic discussion, but if the time should come when the territory of the United States was successfully invaded, there would be a pretty controversy as to the right of the federal government to ransom the rest of the Union by ceding all or any of the invaded portion.

Cumbersome Methods

An unfriendly critic, Mr. Davis declared, might denounce this treaty-making machinery as complicated and cumbersome, ill-adapted to the complex demands of international intercourse, slow in action, and uncertain in outcome. But the American people were likely for many years to accomplish through this means their compact with mankind. The checks and balances by which it was surrounded, the free and full debate which it allowed, were, in their eyes, virtues, rather than defects.

They rejoiced in the fact that all engagements which affected their destinies must be spread upon the public records, and that there was not and never could be a secret treaty binding them, either in law or in morals. Looking back on a diplomatic history which was not without its chapters of success, they felt that on the whole the scheme the fathers had built had served the children well. With a conservatism in matters of government as great, perhaps, as that of any in the world, they would suffer much inconvenience and run the risk of occasional misunderstanding before they would make a change.

LABOR DEPARTMENT
ACTS IN DISPUTES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Efforts to end the labor troubles affecting shipping in New York City and other Atlantic coast ports, and the packing industry in Chicago, will be made by the Department of Labor.

Hugh L. Kerwin, director of conciliation, had intended to go to Chicago at once, but will remain in Washington until after the conference tomorrow morning between representatives of the longshoremen and of the steamship owners.

Both strikes are important in connection with the nation's food supply, for large quantities of food are now moving north along the coast and will be affected by the longshoremen's attitude.

Boston Coastwise Workers Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Four hundred longshoremen, members of Local 917, Coastwise Workers, have gone out on strike against the United Fruit Company, according to an announcement yesterday by Raymond Larkin, business agent of the union. The strike, Mr. Larkin said, follows a report that the United Fruit Company has decided in favor of the "open shop" at its New York docks, and is to do the same here.

Shippers Eager for Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York.—Shippers asserted yesterday the importance of the conference which will be held at the Department of Labor in Washington tomorrow in an effort to settle the strike of coastwise ship workers. The steamship managers are expected to hold to their position that they cannot grant the 65 cents hourly wage increase demanded by the longshoremen unless the Interstate Commerce Commission grants advances in freight tariffs.

Shippers say that the situation demands prompt attention. Longshoremen to the number of 15,000 to 20,000, as estimated by the American Steamship Owners Association, are out at the ports of Boston, Providence, New York, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick, Jacksonville, Key West, Tampa, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston. It is declared that this is the season when normally great quantities of early fruits, vegetables and other foodstuffs, as well as other materials, should be moving from the south to New York and New England, while to the markets of the south and southwest should be moving a great variety of manufactured articles. The cutting off of steamship service strikes at manufacturers, merchants and the public.

MR. NITTI'S RECENT
POLICY REVIEWED

Italian Premier at London Council Succeeded in Raising Italy's Prestige by the Adoption of Certain Italian Proposals

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Mr. Nitti has returned from London and the Adriatic question still remains unsettled. The Italians have a proverb, that unsettled questions "become serpents," and the problem of Fiume and Dalmatia is, indeed, serpentine. But, all the same, the Italian Premier has done better in London than any of his predecessors did in Paris, and has obviously acquired an influence with Mr. Lloyd George, which they never obtained. The reasons for this are not far to seek. The very qualities which make Mr. Nitti unpopular with some of his countrymen—his plain speaking, his lack of rhetorical arguments, his habit of looking, and compelling others to look, awkward facts in the face—have rendered him popular with his British colleagues. They have felt that here was a man with whom it was possible to negotiate, and who was jovial and sociable, instead of shutting himself in impenetrable seclusion, like Baron Sonnino.

Premier an Economist

Consequently, it is observed with satisfaction that Mr. Nitti, even if he has not succeeded in settling the awkward question of Fiume, which he inherited from his predecessors, has, at least, raised Italy's prestige in the council of nations by obtaining the adoption of various other Italian proposals. Mr. Nitti, like the majority of his compatriots, was favorable to the resumption of commercial relations with Russia, not because he or they are in the least Bolshevik, but because they want food and raw materials, which Russia can supply. He was opposed, as is the leading Italian journal, to too severe terms with Germany, not because he is in the least Germanophile, but because he is by training and profession primarily an economist, like the famous Mr. Keynes, whose book has become a household word in Anglo-Saxon lands and is to be translated into Italian.

On both these questions, as on that of the retention of the Sultan in Constantinople, he was successful in securing the support of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Millerand, although it may be doubted whether Italian political exigencies in Asia Minor and Libya, British regard for the opinions of the Indian Moslems, and French financial concessions in Turkey will in the end prevail over the growing agitation for the ending of the Turkish Empire in Europe. Anyhow, these are the results which Mr. Nitti has achieved in London, so that it is accurate today that he has "returned," as his critics assert, "with empty hands." Besides their criticism is of the kind described by the Australian poet, Lindsay Gordon, when he wrote of "fellows, who sit on the fence, and slang those at the plow," without offering to do any plowing of this very rough ground themselves. Such criticism is purely sterile.

Attitude of Italian Parties

Mr. Nitti's return has naturally revived the rumors of the participation of the Roman Catholic Popular Party in a reconstructed Cabinet under his leadership. A public discussion on the desirability of such a coalition has been proceeding during his absence in the Roman Catholic press, and, although there were strong differences of opinion among Roman Catholics themselves, the prevailing view was that of taking part in the government. There would be nothing new in this, as Mr. Meda, the Roman Catholic leader, has already been a Cabinet Minister under Mr. Boselli and Mr. Orlando from 1916 to 1919, when he held the portfolio of Finance. The collaboration of the Roman Catholics would secure to Mr. Nitti the support of 161 votes, if the entire party voted solid, while perhaps he might also receive some Moderate Socialist support, but not that of the bulk of the party.

Here, again, there would be nothing novel, for Mr. Bissolati sat for nearly three years as Mr. Meda's colleague, and Mr. Bissolati is a Socialist, although a very moderate one. There is, however, a notable recrudescence of Giolittian activity. Mr. Giolitti daily frequents the Chamber; and, although his personal following is now very small, he is understood to

be ready, if he could obtain Socialist support, to become for the fifth time Prime Minister. But his success in such an attempt seems very doubtful, and would certainly not tend to secure for Italy the official sympathies of her present allies, owing to Mr. Giolitti's attitude toward the war. No other name is mentioned as that of a possible successor to Mr. Nitti, so that the latter statesman holds the field.

In the Senate there are many Giolittians; indeed, 156 out of the 361 senators owed their nomination to Mr. Giolitti, who made lavish creations during his four terms of office. But political gratitude is not always conspicuous when there are no favors to come, and besides the Italian Senate has not the political authority of the American. It contributes a certain proportion to each Cabinet, but it never upsets one. Moreover, Mr. Nitti can at any moment increase the number of his supporters there by a fresh "baking" of senators.

Feeling Toward the Allies

Feeling toward the Allies has, on the whole, improved. The persecution mania, which affected a portion of the Italian public some time ago, has disappeared almost entirely, and it is beginning to be recognized that the Allies are not always opposed to Italy. The errors of former Italian delegates have been laid bare; the poet, Gabriele d'Annunzio, is now never mentioned in the press; perhaps his expulsion of the leading Italian newspaper's correspondent from Fiume, because that newspaper had dared to criticize him (just as he has criticized all and sundry, but in far more measured language than he employed), has contributed to this ominous silence of the press. Many years ago in London there was a promising minister who once spoke scornfully of the reporters' gallery in the House of Commons. The reporters simply abstained from reporting his speeches, and his career was over. So it seems to be with Gabriele d'Annunzio, whose popularity has evidently diminished and of whom no one now speaks.

As regards the United States, there is a disposition to distinguish between the American people and the American President, and to recognize what Americans have done, and can do, economically for Italy. The new United States Ambassador will, however, find that Rome is no longer, as it once was, an easy place. When Mr. Gladstone went to the Ionian Islands in 1858, Lord Aberdeen doubted whether "Homer would be a war-horse sufficiently strong to carry him safely through the intricacies of that enterprise." Similarly, poverty is not a very "strong war-horse" for the difficulties of diplomacy in Italy nowadays.

STATUS OF THE OIL
INDUSTRY OUTLINED

United States Geological Survey
Directs or Tells Texas Convention There Is "Too Much Glitter in the Oil Business"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas.—"There is too much glitter in the oil business," Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey of Washington, District of Columbia, told a convention of Texas petroleum geologists in Dallas. "It is up to the geologists to keep the drilling program within economic limits for the present and future conservation. Competition is the death to conservation. No natural resource is more easily wasted than oil. The geologist must educate the public in legitimate oil enterprises, and in this they have an important service to perform."

Dr. Smith also touched on the oil industry as an investment field, and discussed the ratio of production and consumption figures on petroleum and its products. The consumption of fuel oil has increased 125 per cent within the last 10 years, he said, while the amount of production has increased only 95 per cent. Consumption of gasoline, the most important of the petroleum products, has increased more than 500 per cent during this same period, he said. This ratio of consumption to production is the chief cause of the marked advance in price, he declared.

Production figures of Texas fields were also presented before the convention, and it developed that despite the intensive drilling campaign throughout west Texas, the total production of that section shows a decrease within the last four months. This was said to be due in a large measure to the decline in production of the Burkburnett pool and other pools near by, chiefly that known as the Waggoner pool.

During the last week there were 43 completions in the Wichita Falls district, which includes the Burkburnett and other pools, with an average production of 200 barrels each. The total production for the week for the entire Wichita Falls district was 90,000 barrels daily. Of this production, by far the greater part came from the Burkburnett district, but it is significant that the average production of the 43 wells completed was only 200 barrels a day, whereas when the pools in that section are first tapped wells come in with average daily production ranging from 2000 to 1000 barrels.

reils and sometimes maintain this average production for a month or longer.

Geologists before the convention in Dallas, speaking of the investment risk in the oil industry, said that the enormous returns had usually been paid by those companies that first drilled in a new field, companies that discovered a pool. Such companies usually have large acreage under lease and make their enormous profits from the sale of leases on this land or by development of their large holdings. The average oil company, it was declared, is a very poor investment, and seldom yields dividends sufficient to repay the original investment.

Numerous instances were referred to in which companies with large capitalization had been organized with holdings of only a few acres in semi-proven territory. Such companies sometimes pay dividends out of the sale of stock to cause the stock to advance above par, and then surreptitiously dispose of large blocks of their own stock at the advanced price to get back the money they had paid in dividends.

Warnings were sounded to the public and all investors to beware of the oil companies unless it was known positively that the company actually had the acreage back of the company, that it was so located that prospects of finding oil were at least favorable, and that the men organizing and to be officers of the company could be trusted.

TENDENCY TO LOWER
FOOD PRICES FOUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Federal investigation of alleged profiteering in Boston indicates that food prices are decreasing while clothing prices are still on the increase. The inquiry now being conducted by agents of the Department of Justice under orders from Washington aims to determine whether retail prices are justified by production costs. So few complaints are received of specific cases of over-charging that the government agents must rely almost entirely upon their own initiative for methods of procedure. Recent activities against the Reds have occupied the attention of the department to such an extent that delay has been caused in high price investigation, but considerable progress is now being made in the examination of books and records of both manufacturers and retailers.

PAPER MAKERS CONFER

NEW YORK, New York.—American and Canadian newsprint manufacturers conferred here recently with representatives of paper and pulp makers' unions, who have asked wage increases of from 25 to 30 per cent, after May 1, when the present agreement expires. The manufacturers made counter-proposals, to which the union officials said they would reply within two weeks.

GREATER USE OF
LIBRARY URGED

Reference Custodian of Boston
Institution Tells of Its Potentialities for Public Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"The public library should be used to far greater extent as a central supply house of almost unlimited information," said Frank H. Chase, reference custodian of the Boston Public Library, in speaking yesterday at a meeting for the promotion of a community center in Boston. "The Boston Public Library has a telephone," continued Mr. Chase, "but it is so hidden away in the telephone directory under the general heading of 'Boston, City of, Library Department, Copley Square,' that people cannot readily find it, and the library fails to measure up to anywhere near its full degree of helpfulness."

"The public library as a center of information has big potentialities in the way of community service. There should be on the cover of the directory something like this: For information, call 1000. The library is of the people and should be to its fullest capacity for the people; they should have quick and ready access to it. Citizens should find it easy to call up and to ask any question."

"The Boston Public Library has 13 experts of information, and Mr. Belden, the librarian, wishes to have its service demanded. It will furnish all the heads, hands, and telephones necessary for the task."

Much was said at the meeting relative to the value of special libraries, and all felt that their growth and operation should have widest support.

INQUIRY INTO PRICES
OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—An investigation into alleged profiteering in clothing and shoes was begun in this city yesterday by agents of the Department of Justice, who base their action on a recent ruling of A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, that "any extortionate or unreasonable profit on the sale of any necessary article cannot be excused or offset by a moderate profit or even by a heavy loss sustained in some other transaction." Books of manufacturing plants are to be thoroughly examined in order to determine whether or not the present retail prices in these commodities are justified.

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LISBON TELEPHONE STRIKERS STUBBORN

City Without Telephone Service Since January 14 and Each Side Is Determined to Continue Until the Bitter End

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—It is said by some that never in the history of modern communications in any civilized country has there been such a prolonged and devastating suspension as in the case of the strike in progress at the time of writing of the telephone operators of Lisbon and district. The strike, which is one for higher wages with certain improved conditions of service, began on January 14, and near the end of February showed signs of coming to an end. Cobwebs had by this time grown over the instruments of the subscribers, and the central and other exchanges in Lisbon, watched over by the Republican guard, were dusty and silent, seeming like the long-abandoned relics of some remote age.

During all this long period no telephone bell has rung, no Portuguese or other person has been able to ask anyone else if he is there—at the other end of a telephone wire—and the capital and district renews experiences of the time of the middle of last century when there were no telephones, and does not like the renewal. To say nothing of the general interference with social arrangements of every description—which in a sense may be considered not to matter very much—the delay and disappointment in business, the congestion of affairs, the cancellation of transactions, that have resulted from this suspension of the telephone service brings the public to a new realization of the absolute and most vital necessity of this adjunct of modern life. It is considered an amazing thing that such a necessity should be at the mercy of the caprice of a private company or of that of its employees, and that a government should apparently be helpless in the matter.

A Dilatory Post

The situation is made much worse by the hopeless inefficiency of the telegraph along with practically all other public services. Two days are commonly occupied in the transmission of a letter through the post from central Lisbon to, say, Estoril, some 15 miles away, which is nothing more than a high-class residential suburb on what is known as the Portuguese Riviera. A letter from Oporto to Lisbon, the two main cities and business centers, takes three or four days, though ships pass between the two places in a night and even in Portugal at the present time there is no train capable of occupying the whole day on the journey. Letters from foreign parts are delivered to their addressees in Lisbon and neighborhood sometimes in batches of three or four days' supply at a time, and the delay with the delivery of parcels is such that the service is nearly useless.

Public administration is thus in these respects in a chaotic state. The telephone service having broken down through the strike, there has naturally been recourse to the telegraphs and the letter post. The former have become inevitably more choked than ever and more hopeless, and a message that is so little urgent that it may be entrusted to the post may, of course, quite well wait until after the next revolution or until the League of Nations has time to attend to such a matter. Continuing the tale of woe, Lisbon is unfortunate in having no regular messenger service as other big cities have, and business houses that wish for speedy communication with each other upon some urgent affair have to send their clerks, or the principals have to put on their hats and walk along themselves, to the general disorganization of their businesses, loss of time, and money. It is a fortunate thing that Lisbon is a compact city, and that the business quarters are comprised within a small radius, while the distance between the docks, for example, and the banking and other offices is very short.

Government a Placid Spectator

The stranger becoming acquainted with the extraordinary condition of things by which a great and highly important port and business capital, one of world importance, with the ships of every nation, especially those bound for South America and South Africa continually putting into its superb harbor, is half hung up by this idle telephone service, would naturally ask what the government is doing in the matter, and why it has not peremptorily settled the affair, even by the strong but obvious measure of itself taking over the telephone and then dealing with the refractory operators itself. The answer is that the government has done practically nothing, and

the reason clearly is that it is afraid of stirring up any sort of interests against it, having quite enough to do to keep its balance in the most delicate circumstances, while the Labor elements, advanced and otherwise, are sharpening their weapons and are prepared for the most serious contingencies. What the government has done, and the only thing in the many weeks of this terrible business, has been to appoint a committee of arbitration under its own auspices. This failed ignominiously and since then the government has watched the affair like a placid spectator.

The situation is accentuated from time to time by other and special circumstances. Thus there has been a partial strike at the wharves with the result that ships bound for South Africa that were announced to sail three weeks ago, are still there. Passengers of American, British, and other nationalities, who hurried overland at the beginning of February to catch these ships are put off from one week to another until they doubt whether they will ever sail. This is not just the experience of one period, but continually recurs.

A Vulgar Carnival

Again, in the midst of all its difficulties and anxieties, Lisbon has just enjoyed its carnival and has made the most of it in the old stupid and vulgar way, the chief diversion of the young people being the squirting of dirty water upon the faces and necks of their elders. But while such orgies seem to accentuate the general difficulty, people who feel they can never get used to going without the telephone are glad to find in them a brief respite from their difficulties by the closing of establishments on such occasions as this. The whole situation is paradoxical, and to the observer from another country constitutes a most marvelous study in the possibilities of human and governmental waywardness.

As stated, the telephone service in Lisbon and district is owned and controlled by a private company, the Companhia dos Telephones, and the operators hint that the company can afford to pay them better wages and still make profits, or if they cannot they must raise the rates to the subscribers. It is hardly implied by anyone that the operators should not receive more wages, but their demands have been somewhat exorbitant, so it appears to the impartial. Their strike committee meets every day at the headquarters of the Sindicato Metalurgico, and to many of their meetings they invite not only all the operators, but the subscribers to the telephone service, undertaking to convince the latter that their demands are reasonable, and that the onus for the prolongation of the strike rests with the company.

Strikers' Demands

On each side the determination is expressed to continue the dispute absolutely to the end till victory is obtained. The state of intransigence being thus so complete, it is impossible to be anything but pessimistic about the resumption, and many people say that this is one of the many things that can only be settled by the next revolution. In the first place the strikers asked for an increase of wages to the extent of 120 per cent in the case of one class of operators and 80 per cent in that of another. Eventually, after some negotiation and under pressure, their demands were reduced to an increase of 60 per cent in the wages of operators amounting to 66 escudos, an increase of 50 per cent on wages from 66 to 100 escudos, and an increase of 100 per cent on the wages of apprentices.

Then the telephone company made an offer of an increase of 25 per cent all round, intimating that it was the maximum possible. The mixed commission consisting of two representatives of the strikers, two of the telephone company, and Gaeta dos Santos, head of the telegraph and telephone department of the Postal Administration, proved, as stated above. The company made a show of offering to take the employees back on terms, but attached conditions to the offer that the operators refused to accept, and ultimately the latter withdrew

their offer to resume work on a modified increase and went back to their old demand of 120 and 80 per cent. Meantime the government caused the arrest of five of the strikers, Mateus da Silva, Jose das Neves, Raul dos Santos, Antonio Fernandes, and Manuel Sabino, which much irritated the general body.

Company's Counter Demands

The company has now stated that it will not only not pay the operators their wages for the period of the strike, but that there must be compensation for the acts of sabotage for which the latter are held responsible, and the question of compensation to the subscribers for the loss of their service—at least to the extent of the remuneration of a portion of their subscription corresponding to the period of the strike—is also proposed. The company indicates that those who caused the strike and insist on its prolongation should pay these compensations, a proposal which is not only rejected by the strikers but reversed, in that they urge that the company is responsible both for the strike and the prolongation.

The Inevitable Bomb

The company also says that the strikers should reimburse them for the 4000 escudos they have had to pay out to a detective who found the place to which the four large pieces of apparatus had been removed from the central and northern exchanges, a reward of 1000 escudos per piece of apparatus having been offered by the company for the information, on condition that the said apparatus was returned in a workable condition.

There can be little doubt that the detective found his task considerably assisted by the persons who held the apparatus for the time being, and that those persons benefited by a share of the 4000 escudos, according to the variable way of things in Portugal. At the time that the apparatus was removed from the central exchange, representatives of the strikers who were masked forced their way into the building, while others guarded the doors, and the former destroyed some of the essential parts of the apparatus left behind.

The inevitable bomb has been thrown, this being one of the most recent developments. It was pitched against the door of the residence of Francis Frick, engineer and director of the telephone company, in the Rua das Amoreiras, and did some damage. Whenever any community has a grudge against a person in these days, it is considered usual to use a bomb or two by way of emphasis.

At the moment of writing, the telephone outlook is as black as ever, and both sides say they will not give way, even if there is not another telephone call in Lisbon.

JAPANESE VISIT SOUTH AFRICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAPETOWN, South Africa—A party of prominent Japanese Government railway officials including the secretary to the Japanese Railway Government Board is touring South Africa with a view to studying the railway conditions in this country. The visitors are investigating workshops, steam sheds, signal equipments, coaling plants, methods of deviation of lines, organizations at large stations, educational institutions and manufacturing and general railway conditions, especially in Natal, where the physical characteristics most nearly resemble those of their own country.

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CONFLICTING CLAIMS FACE BRITISH LABOR

Bill to Raise Fares in London Underground Railways to Increase Pay Is Condemned, Except by Railwaymen

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—The interests of the workers as producers and that of consumers are brought sharply into relief by the bill which the London Underground Railways have introduced into Parliament with the object of obtaining the necessary powers to enable the company to increase the fares to a maximum of twopence a mile. It is further proposed to abolish the old established system of workmen's fares, which provides that all and sundry, whether gentlemen on the stock exchange or bricklayers laborers, who travel before 8 o'clock in the morning, are allowed the privilege of making the double journey at a charge very considerably less than the actual cost of running the trains. Perhaps it is the latter proposal that gives rise to the greatest opposition, and it is a fairly safe assumption that not a single trades and Labor council or local Labor Party has failed to find a place on their agenda for discussion of the matter, or forward resolutions of protest to the Prime Minister and the responsible Government department.

Further, a large and representative gathering of delegates, representing over 200 trade unions, cooperative societies, and Labor bodies operating in London, were unanimous in their protest against increased fares and the abolition of workmen's trains and workmen's fares, and urged all municipal authorities to use their influence in opposing the bill. Members of Parliament for metropolitan constituencies were also asked to concentrate on its rejection. The Labor group in the House of Commons has expressed itself already in no uncertain voice as to the attitude which it proposes to take when the question comes up for discussion.

No Alternative Seen

Right into the midst of this seemingly united expression of Labor opinion, there is hurled the announcement that the railwaymen's executive, after very careful consideration of the whole matter, has decided there is no other alternative for it but to support the railway company's efforts to get the bill passed through the various stages of Parliament. This decision is of vital interest in view of the fact that it runs counter to the attitude of Labor in general, and for the further reason that it presents in a concrete form a problem which has long exercised critical observers who have watched the development of some new proposal, so simple of application in theory. They have seen how the pro-

posals has become a dogma, seized upon by the "advanced" school, which take every opportunity of forcing it down the throats of those who attend Labor conferences.

It is some months past since it was pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor that the well organized workers who were pressing for control of their respective industries must not object if those who made their boots and their clothes also claimed the same privilege. The executive committee of the National Union of Railwaymen are to be congratulated on their strength. It is a very accommodating attitude among extremists to dismiss a difficulty, such as has arisen with the Underground Railways, as due to the breakdown of the capitalist system, which "contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction," and who say that the problem is not one for Labor, but for those who seek to "perpetuate the system."

Theories Unworkable

These sentiments have, doubtless, been applauded at thousands of railwaymen's meetings by men who are now faced with the alternative of clinging to their cherished beliefs and leaving their colleagues on the Underground to their own fate, or of divesting themselves of their theories in order that the Underground Railway workers may derive the fullest benefit under the recent railway settlement.

The position seems to be that the Underground Railways cannot find the money to meet the advances in wages. None of their undertakings are paying their way, the company is practically living from hand to mouth, utilizing reserve funds which should be devoted to extending and developing their lines. The directors complain that they are unable to raise new capital for the very excellent reason that they pay no dividends.

Mr. Thomas Defends the Bill

J. H. Thomas, the railwaymen's secretary, has satisfied himself that this is a true statement of the position of affairs, for in a recent speech, in which he stoutly defended the bill on the ground that there was at present no money to meet the just demands of the men, he exclaimed that neither he nor his executive would be parties to giving cheap railway facilities to the public at the expense of sweated railwaymen. While in no way departing from the declared policy of the National Union of Railwaymen for the nationalization of railways, his executive had decided that while the present wages system lasted they had no alternative but to support the directors.

It is significant, too, that the railwaymen's executive appointed three of their number, together with their

general secretaries, to wait upon the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party executive to explain the position in which they find themselves.

Meaning of Proposals

Only those living on the outskirts of the metropolis can fully appreciate what abolition of the workmen's fares really means. If the proposal is given effect to, and the policy is extended to other railway systems, it may reasonably mean that tens of thousands of men and women may have their standard of living reduced to the extent of 15s. or even more per week.

Then there has to be taken into consideration the fact that the general tendency is to "get away from the town" into the country, a healthy, rational desire which is likely to be retarded if difficulties of fares arise. Under the impression that workmen's fares were established, in a kind of way, as part of the Constitution, men and women have migrated to the country, bought their own homes, prepared to spend the remainder of their days far from the madding crowd.

These are the problems which face the Labor Party and the railwaymen, perhaps, more than any other section of the community, and no one, however energetic and enthusiastic for social reform, will envy them their task.

AERO CLUB FORMED IN CAPETOWN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The Aero Club of South Africa held its first general meeting recently. The club has been formed for the purpose, "primarily of promoting the welfare of civil aviation in this country, and secondly, of bringing together for the attainment of common aims and objects those who performed such magnificent service in the air during the war, and all who are in any way interested in the future of aeronautics."

The chair was occupied by Major Coningsby, who stated that already there were promises of membership numbering over 200 and it was expected that these would materialize within a few days, while there was also a large number of gentlemen who had definitely promised strong financial support. The rules, which are based on those of the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain, came up for consideration and subject to some minor amendments were passed. A committee of eight, also an honorary secretary and an honorable treasurer were elected, a sub-committee to find suitable club premises was arranged for and a vote of thanks closed what was considered by all present a completely successful meeting.

REVIEW OF TRACTOR WORK IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is common knowledge that the food production department was responsible for the direct working of large numbers of tractors from the spring of 1917 onward. In September, 1917, the number was 1200; it rose thereafter to 2400 in March, 1918, and about 4000 in the autumn of 1918, this being the maximum number employed directly by the department. In the spring of 1919 the liquidation of the tractor scheme commenced; the numbers were very greatly cut down when spring cultivation had been completed and by the end of September direct work ceased. It was considered necessary that state aid in this form should come to an end as soon as the farmer was in a position to do his work himself. The transition was greatly facilitated by (1) adopting a policy of gradual liquidation and allowing tractors to remain in greater numbers in districts where circumstances were most difficult; (2) arranging sales in the districts where the tractors had been working and taking steps to secure that the tractors should be in running order.

The result was that the transition, was effected with the least possible friction, and the number of complaints received has been remarkably small. Practically all tractors have not been sold, a few only remaining for sale in a small number of counties, and it may be said that the difficult task of transferring a government enterprise to private hands has been successfully accomplished.

Over and above the tractors used for the government scheme and subsequently sold secondhand, the Food Production Department arranged for more than 3300 tractors which it had imported, to be sold to farmers in a new condition.

Besides providing plows for all tractors purchased by them, the food production department imported numbers of other tractor implements, some of types practically unknown in England. Particular reference may be made to the disk harrow, which was introduced in considerable numbers and placed at the disposal of farmers. This is a new and valuable implement, the use of which will undoubtedly become general.

NATIONALISM IN MOSUL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The Journal, "Al Difa," writes that the Nationalist movement has spread to Mosul. The rebels have cut the railway between Baghdad and Aleppo.

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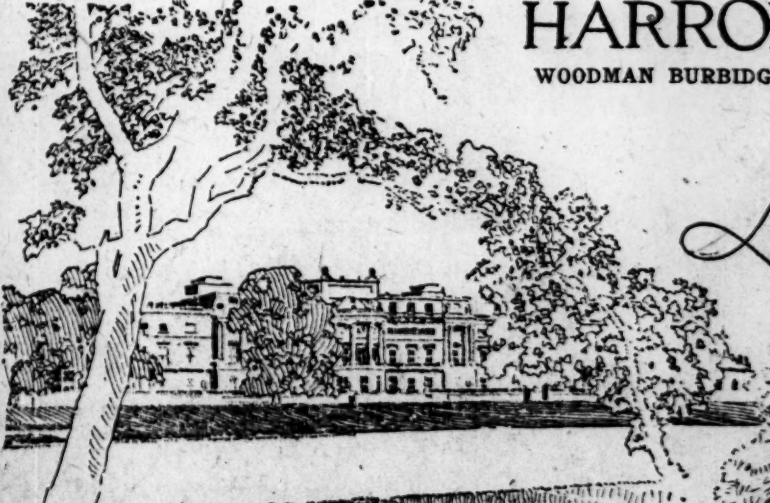
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BOLSHEVIKI SEEKING BOND WITH UKRAINE

Nicholas Lenine Appeals Through Press to Peasants and Workmen to Join Great Russians in Alliance Against Capitalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
PARIS, France.—The reverses sustained by the Russian armies opposed to the Bolsheviks could not fail to provide subject for aggressive propaganda by the Bolshevik leaders. What Nicholas Lenine called the "victory" over Admiral Kolchak was an opportunity utilized by him for addressing the Russian workmen and peasants. The address took the form of a letter published in the press. When later the Bolsheviks were able to announce a defeat of General Denikin, the letter was republished—this time as an appeal to the workmen and peasants of the Ukraine. As an indication of the current national policy of the Bolsheviks, it has much significance and interest. It reads in part:

"The Red armies have taken Kiev, Fallava and Harkov, and are triumphantly moving on Rostov. In the Ukraine boils the uprising against Denikin. One must gather all forces in order to defeat conclusively the Denikin troops which are trying to reestablish the authority of landlords and capitalists. One must destroy Denikin in order to protect oneself against the slightest possibility of a new advance. The workmen and peasants of the Ukraine should become acquainted with the lessons which were learned by all the Russian peasants and workmen from their experiences in connection with the conquest of Siberia by Kolchak and with the liberation of Siberia by Red troops after long months of landlord, capitalist oppression.

Landlordism Destroyed
"In the Ukraine the rule of Denikin was just as heavy a trial as was the rule of Kolchak in Siberia. There is no doubt that the lessons of this severe trial will bring the Ukrainian workmen and peasants, just as it did those of the Ural and of Siberia, to a clearer understanding of the aims of the soviet authority and to a more steadfast defense of the latter. In Great Russia landlordism has been completely destroyed. The same thing must be done in the Ukraine and the soviet authority of Ukrainian workmen and peasants must consolidate the complete destruction of landlord ownership, the complete liberation of Ukrainian workmen and peasants from any yoke of landlords and from the landlords themselves. But besides this task there are other tasks which also confronted, and still confront, the Great Russian and Ukrainian toiling masses. Also there are special tasks of the soviet authority in the Ukraine. One of such special tasks requires the most careful attention at the present moment: it is the national question, or whether the Ukraine will be a separate and independent Ukrainian soviet Socialist republic joined in alliance (federation) with the Russian Soviet Republic, or will the Ukraine merge with Russia to form a single soviet republic.

Voluntary Union Wished
"The interest of Labor demands the most complete confidence, the closest union between the toilers of various countries, of various nations. The champions of landlords and capitalists, the bourgeoisie, try to split up the workmen, to increase national antagonism and hostility, in order to render the workmen powerless and thus strengthen the power of Capital. Capital is an international force. In order to defeat it there must be an international union of workmen, an international brotherhood of workmen. We are opponents of national hostility, of national antagonism, of national patriotism. We are internationalists.

"We aim at the closest union and the complete merging of the workmen and peasants of all nations of the world into a single world-wide soviet republic.

"The toiler should not forget that capitalism has divided nations into a small number of oppressing and large

powers (imperialistic) fully independent privileged nations, and an enormous majority of oppressed, dependent, and half-dependent nations without equal rights. The most criminal and reactionary war of 1914-18 has still further strengthened this division, and has increased bitterness and hatred as a result of the division. For centuries there has accumulated against and distrust of subject and dependent nations toward the larger oppressing nations as, for example, the Ukrainian toward the Great-Russian. We wish a voluntary union of nations, such a union as would not allow any violence by one nation against another, such a union as would be based on complete confidence and on a clear consciousness of fraternal union, on an absolutely voluntary agreement.

"The question of how to define state frontiers now—for we aim at the complete destruction of state frontiers—is one that is not fundamental or important, but only of secondary interest. On this question we can wait and must wait, because national distrust frequently is so very firmly engrained in the broader masses of peasants and small property holders, that one would only increase it by haste, thus injuring the cause of final and complete union.

Distrust Passing
"The experience of the workmen's-peasants' revolution in Russia, of the October-November revolution of 1917, the experience of two years of triumphant struggle against the attacks of international and Russian capitalists, has shown in the clearest manner that the capitalists have been able for the moment to take advantage of the national distrust of Polish, Lithuanian, Estonian and Finnish peasants and small proprietors with respect to Great-Russian, temporarily sowing antagonism between them and us on the basis of this distrust. But experience has shown that this distrust is being lived down and is passing, only very slowly, and the more careful and patient the Great-Russians shall be—for the Great-Russians were for a long time an oppressing nation—the more surely will this distrust pass.

"By our recognition of the independence of the Polish State, of the Lithuanian, Lettish, Estonian and Finnish states, we are slowly but surely winning the confidence of the most retrograde, deceived and capitalistically oppressed toiling masses of the neighboring states.

"If the Ukrainian Communist insists on unconditional state independence, it is possible to suspect that he defends such a policy not from the point of view of the temporary interests of Ukrainian workmen and peasants, and also in the struggle against the yoke of Capital, but because of petty-bourgeois, small proprietary national prejudices. Because experience has shown us hundreds of times that the petty-bourgeois Socialists of various countries and the different kinds of so-called Socialists—Polish, Lithuanian, Lettish, Georgian, Menshevik, Socialist-Revolutionaries—have been recoloring themselves to appear as champions of the proletariat for the sole purpose of putting through by deception the policy of compromise with their own national bourgeoisie, in opposition to revolutionary workmen. We saw this, for example, in the period of the followers of the Kerensky régime in Russia from February-October, 1917, and we saw the same thing, and see it now, in all countries. Mutual distrust between Great-Russian and Ukrainian Communists develops accordingly very easily.

How to Combat Distrust
"How should one combat this distrust, and overcome it, and attain mutual confidence? The best method is to work in common, in the defense of the dictatorship of the proletariat and of the soviet authority, in this fight against landlords and capitalists of all countries and against the latter's attempts to reestablish their omnipotence. Such work in common will show clearly in practice that there must be the closest military-economic union whatever be the decision on the question of state independence or of state frontiers between Great Russia and the Ukraine. Otherwise the capitalists of the entente, that is the union of the richest capitalist countries—England, France, America, Japan, and Italy—will suppress and stifle us one

by one. The example of our fight against Kolchak and Denikin, whom these capitalists supplied with money and arms, showed clearly this danger. Whoever tries to break the unity and closest alliance of Great Russia and Ukrainian workmen and peasants, is helping the Kolchaks, the Denikins and the capitalists—robbers of all countries.

"Therefore we, Great Russian Communists, must take the very severest measures against the slightest manifestations in our midst of Great Russian nationalism, because such manifestations, besides being in general a betrayal of Communism, also cause the greatest harm, by separating us from our Ukrainian comrades and thus playing into the hands of Denikin and his régime.

Bourgeoisie Dangers
"If we shall not know how to preserve the closest alliance with each other, an alliance against Denikin, an alliance against capitalism and against the exploiters of our country and of all countries, then the cause of Labor will surely be ruined for many years. In the sense that the capitalists will be able to suppress and stifle both Soviet Ukraine and Soviet Russia. The bourgeoisie of all countries, and all kinds of petty-bourgeois parties, compromising parties that permit alliance with the bourgeoisie against workmen, make the greatest effort to split up the workmen of various nationalities, to incite distrust and to disrupt the close international alliance and international brotherhood of workmen. If the bourgeoisie succeeds in accomplishing this, then the cause of the workmen is lost.

"Let the Communists of Russia and the Ukraine succeed in overcoming the nationalistic intrigues of every kind of bourgeoisie, by patient, insistent, and stubborn common action, let them conquer every kind of nationalistic prejudice and show to the toilers of the whole world an example of actual solid alliance of workmen and peasants of various nations in the struggle for the soviet authority, for the destruction of the yoke of landlords and capitalists, and for the World Federative Soviet Republic."

IRISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
DUBLIN, Ireland.—A report on the trade in imports and exports at Irish ports in 1918 has been issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. It shows that the value of cattle and beef exported from Ireland to Great Britain in 1918 exceeded the value imported from any other country. The volume of the import trade (measured at 1904 prices) which was £26,936,000 in 1913, as compared with £5,345,000 in 1904—the first year for which records of Irish trade are available—fell to £49,770,000 in 1917, and to £44,168,000 in 1918. Most of the decline in the volume of export trade, the report states, which can be attributed to the war, took place in 1918. The exports at 1904 prices fell from £53,372,000 in 1913 to £56,702,000 in 1917, and then dropped to £50,611,000 in 1918. The general level of prices of the commodities imported in 1918 increased from 1904 to 1918 by 185.3 per cent. Although the total values of imports and exports measured at war prices increased greatly, the actual quantities imported and exported decreased considerably.

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TRUE BROTHERS, JEWELERS

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Fully guaranteed, 15-jewel movements, beautifully case. A large and unusual hor-

class enables us to sell them at this price. Ordinarily they would sell for \$37 to \$47.

408 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

MOTORING IN THE RECENT WAR AREA

In All Respects Except Prices. Conditions Show Rapid Improvement on the Front

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Tourists from all over the world will doubtless be visiting the western war area this year, and many, when there, will depend upon the motor as their means of traveling. Nothing that may be written about present conditions will deter those who feel it their duty to visit these scenes. In undertaking a tour of inspection in Belgium, therefore, the Automobile Association of Great Britain has rendered thoughtful service for motorists.

Briefly their report, as might well be expected, reveals road surfaces generally bad, hotel accommodation, though generally good, hampered by lack of furniture and utensils, repair garages intermittent and uncertain, and, of course, high prices everywhere. This report, however, is qualified by the statement that in all respects except prices the conditions show evidence of rapid improvement. Although, in the battle area, shell holes, and even bridges, are still patched with loose boards, road repairs are everywhere in progress, and in many cases the highways will be in good condition by the beginning of the touring season.

Hotel proprietors also are making

a determined effort to put their houses in order, in time for the rush of visitors, and large wooden huts are being erected where the permanent hotels have been demolished.

Light or badly sprung cars are quite unsuitable for present conditions in these areas. Petrol is dear and very scarce, and benzole (auto gasoline) when available is about 3s. 6d. per British gallon. Owing to the railway strike in that country the supply of petrol in Italy, formerly restricted and controlled, has now been completely suspended. Motoring for foreign tourists will therefore be impossible for some time to come.

The British Petrol Profiteering Committee has prepared an interim report, but up to the time of writing it has not appeared in print. Reliable forecasts would indicate that the committee will recommend joint action by Britain, France, and Italy to determine the price at which they will import petrol. Thus, if the report prove true, will a wasteful petrol war be launched? Motor fuel is now the vital concern of the people not alone of one country, nor of three, but of all. Why not, therefore, take complete international action and for all to secure the maximum supply with a minimum of waste to all concerned?

SWORD OF HONOR FOR BRITISH NAVAL HERO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Camberwell has many historical associations with the British Navy, and recently another

interesting epoch in the borough's connection with the sea was marked by the presentation of a sword of honor to Lieutenant-Commander Harold Auten, the "Mystery Ship" V. C., by the scholars of the Wilson Grammar School, at which the gallant sailor was once a pupil. Dr. Macnamara, in making the presentation, related the story of the exploits of the mystery ship, and said it was deeds like those which had brought British freedom out of the welter of war undiminished, untarnished, and unstained.

Lieutenant-Commander Auten, who had a very hearty reception, tendered his appreciation of the gift which he said bore testimony to the donors' gratitude not only to his efforts but through him to the brave men under his command. He could not do better than give some instances of the heroism and temperament of those men. On one occasion, he said, while they were cruising about they saw a submarine ahead. Everybody was at "action station," and he was on the bridge with the captain. They waited for a considerable time but nothing happened and they all began to get bored. It was not long afterwards that the thrill came, and they saw a torpedo coming straight toward them. "One doesn't say much in moments like that," he continued, "but fortunately the torpedo went underneath the ship. On the bridge with me was a cheeky little cockney boy who looked over the side of the vessel after the torpedo had disappeared, and in a squeaky voice exclaimed 'Well, if I haven't been under fire I've been over it.'"

LABOR PROTESTS AGAINST LIQUOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—A recent unsuccessful strike of liquor trade employees has incensed the organized working classes. The New South Wales Trades and Labor Council has the following motion before it: "That in view of the antagonism shown by the Brewers Association to unionism, and after considering the misery and degradation caused by the liquor trade, this council pledges itself to use every means in its power to assist in the elimination of the industry from the social system; and, further, that the foregoing resolution be forwarded to all affiliated and unaffiliated unions requesting their cooperation." The government statistician of New South Wales has reported that the people of that State spent £2,277,000 on intoxicating liquors in the year ended June 30, 1919. During the last 10 years they have spent £65,632,000 on liquor.

JUNIORS GIVE EXHIBITION

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.

Practical demonstrations of the work of the Junior Achievement Bureau of the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial League was a feature of Wednesday's session of the New England District Rotary Club's convention. Trained by leaders, the boys engaged in contests of bicycle assembly, shoe fitting and other work. The Rotary Clubs are pledged to the support of the achievement club movement.



They may look alike
—but what a difference when you put them on!

KNIT undersuits do look very much alike when you see them on the counter in the store, in careless little heaps. How can you tell that one has the shoulders cut straight across instead of slightly sloping, the sides straight down instead of shaped to the figure, the back too broad, so that it bunches, and the waistline either too high or too low?

You don't discover these annoying features until you get your underwear home and wear it.

But suppose you've been clever enough to take the other suit—the little label sewed just inside the top has attracted your eye. The name of Kayser has always stood for the best in silk underwear, hosiery and

gloves. It should mean the same in knit underwear.

And the moment you put on the Kayser cotton or lisle garment you notice that there is a difference. It is soft and fleecy white. You can see that the back is narrower than the front, that the shoulder ribbons of the bodice top suit are real ribbons, strong, durable, good-looking, and that they are stitched on to stay.

Don't wait until you get home to find out if your underwear is going to fit. Ask a saleswoman in any dry goods or department store to show you a Kayser Marvelfit union suit or vest in the first place. They cost no more than the ordinary kind. JULIUS KAYSER & Co., New York City.

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This is the home of the Jack o' Leather suits for boys. Sturdy, serviceable woollens, fashioned in the up-to-the-minute style. Seat, knees, elbows and pockets are lined with pliable leather.

\$18.50 to \$32.50

Haynes & Company

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A Store of Specialty Shops

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Smart Rawak Sailors

The Correct, Spring Vogue

A smart Rawak Sailor certainly has its place in every woman's wardrobe. These double-brim sailors retain their shape admirably and are very light weight. Shown in every wanted color.

\$8.50 to \$18.00

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

RICHARDS WINS
FROM VOSHELL

Youthful Champion Disposes of His Opponent in Fifth Round of Indoor Tennis Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In the round before the semi-final of the indoor lawn tennis championship of the United States, Vincent Richards, the playing through champion, disposed of one of his most formidable competitors, S. H. Vosshell, winner of two legs on the championship cup, yesterday afternoon. Richards showed real championship form in spite of a tendency to foot fault which kept S. W. Myerhew, foot fault umpire, very busy. Especially in his placement work was this manifest, as with a difference of 11 points in the score, seven were due to placements.

Vosshell had service and used it to advantage, scoring five aces in the first set to one for Richards. Richards broke through on the fifteenth game and, though Vosshell overtook him at five all, ran out the set at 8-6. The remaining set was similar, except that after Vosshell was within one point of evening matters in the tenth inning his drives out of court gave the game and match to Richards.

The other survivors were Willard Botsford, the Columbia student who disposed of G. C. Shafer in a long drawn-out match; W. T. Tilden 2d and Samuel Hardy. Great progress was made in the doubles, the favorites winning without trouble. Richards and Tilden, the present champions, disposed of two opponents in succession in straight sets. The finals of both the singles and doubles will be played Saturday. The summary:

NATIONAL INDOOR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Fifth Round

Willard Botsford, New York, defeated G. C. Shafer, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-8, 3-7.

W. T. Tilden 2d, Providence, Rhode Island, defeated Percy L. Kynastown, Rockville Center, New York, 6-2, 6-3.

Vincent Richards, Fordham College, defeated S. H. Vosshell, New York, 8-6, 6-4.

Samuel Hardy, San Francisco, defeated R. McAllister, New York, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4.

NATIONAL INDOOR DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Round

Samuel Hardy and S. H. Vosshell defeated J. D. Ewing and Abraham Bassford Jr., 6-3, 6-1.

A. S. Cragin and W. A. Campbell defeated W. D. Cunningham and partner by default.

S. V. Brubans and R. M. Demott defeated J. B. Fenno and Wallace Rowe, 7-5, 6-4.

F. M. Letson and I. F. Hartman defeated J. L. Werner and C. M. Shipway by default.

Wyllie Grant and G. C. Shafer, defeated J. J. McLoughlin and R. G. McLoughlin, 6-1, 6-3.

W. T. Tilden 2d and Vincent Richards defeated W. C. Touness and Willard Botsford, 6-2, 6-3.

C. J. Post Jr. and G. S. Groesbeck defeated T. A. Bruno and Jay Anderson, 8-6, 14-12.

TECH HAS FINE TRACK OUTLOOK

Given Large Number of Candidates, Coach Kanaly Expects to Develop Strong Combination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—With more than 40 varsity track candidates at his disposal, Coach F. M. Kanaly of Massachusetts Institute of Technology expects to produce a winning combination for the coming season. Practice for the squad started Monday, March 21, and the men thus have ample time to prepare for the annual interschool meet April 16. In addition to the upper classmen varsity candidates, there are some 20 freshmen out to win their class numerals, and 60 men of all classes who, without announcing their candidacy, are taking daily workouts and may be called on later.

The recent establishment of a training table and the adoption of the freshmen eligibility rule puts the institute on an equal footing with other members of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America. The presence of Tech in the national and New England intercollegiate meets and the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival is insured, while a dual meet with Harvard University will take place May 8. Invitation to appear at the Columbia University-Dartmouth College meet in New York, one week later, awaits acceptance by the Tech authorities.

The most promising of the candidates who have reported thus far for the varsity are:

For the two-mile run—O. L. Barden; 22, A. L. Planders; 22, W. K. MacMahon; 22, H. J. Murray; 20, one-mile run—T. H. Gill; 22, E. E. Sanborn; 22, C. L. Stone; 21; half-mile run—Garvin Baden; 22, C. V. Chittick; 22, J. F. Hennessey; 22, T. P. Spitz; 22, H. C. Stephens; 20; 440-yard run—J. F. Downey Jr.; 21, Palmer Scott; 21; sprints—A. G. Hayes; 22; hurdles—J. O. Merrill; 21; broad jump—G. K. Matthews; 22; high jump—H. C. Pierce; 20; pole vault—A. H. Fletcher; 21, M. F. Sheldon; 22; hammer throw—C. G. Dandrow; 21, James Hays; 21; discus throw—J. W. Kellar; 22.

The seven leading freshman candidates, in the opinion of the coach, are Capt. R. P. Bolster, mile runner; H. F. Brennan, F. H. Plaiet, and A. D. Smith Jr., half-milers; E. D. Deming and W. L. West, quarter-milers; and E. J. Heap, who will appear in the broad and high jumps. The 1923 team is making arrangements for meets with Phillips Exeter, Phillips Andover, and Worcester academies.

OLYMPIA CLUB WINS
OVERTIME CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In a game that required two extra periods of 15 minutes each the Olympia Soccer Football Club defeated the Palmer Park Football Club in the replay of their third-round tie in the National Challenge Cup soccer football competition here by a score of 3 to 1.

The game was most exciting from start to finish. The regulation time of play resulted in a score of 1 all. Extra play had not gone very far before it was evident that the Olympians would win, as they were in much better playing condition than their opponents, whose game slowed up considerably. The summary:

OLYMPIA PALMER PARK

Goalkeepers: Olympia, Cartwright; Palmer Park, Cartwright.

Forwards: Olympia, Cartwright; Palmer Park, Cartwright.

Half-backs: Olympia, Cartwright; Palmer Park, Cartwright.

Backs: Olympia, Cartwright; Palmer Park, Cartwright.

Goalkeepers: Olympia, Cartwright; Palmer Park, Cartwright.

Forwards: Olympia, Cartwright; Palmer Park, Cartwright.

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NEW FACES ON
OKLAHOMA NINE

Latest Entrant in the Missouri Valley Conference Displaces Several Letter Men in Favor of Untried Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NORMAN, Oklahoma—The recent completion of the new armory here gave the University of Oklahoma battery candidates a chance to warm up for three weeks before outdoor work began, and it is now possible to give some idea as to the outlook for University of Oklahoma's baseball nine for 1920. Almost a complete team can be made up of former letter men, several of whom were in service last year; and with trained men from last year's squad available there is keen competition for all positions.

R. A. Davis '22 and A. H. Briscoe '21 have earned letters in the pitching box. Briscoe is also an infielder, and may be used at second base. T. J. Woodmansee '22 worked effectively in a few games last year, but not enough to get an "O." R. L. Bosworth '22 also received some training. He and Woodmansee are left-handers. C. H. Dolph '22 is regarded as a good right-handed prospect.

On the receiving end of the battery J. R. Gentry '20, varsity catcher for two years and manager in 1919, is available and can be relied upon. L. L. Booth '22 will probably be second choice.

Although he could make up an entire infield of letter men, Coach B. G. Owen is trying out several younger players. In practice he is using W. D. Hamm '22, a football man with some baseball experience, at first base; Briscoe and W. V. Cox '21, a basketball veteran, at second base; C. A. Seitz '21, a new candidate, at shortstop, and W. G. Talbot '21 and L. C. Joseph '21 at third. Talbot made a letter at third base in 1919, and Joseph one in 1918. W. B. Cotton '22 and Walter Fearnly are letter men in the infield, but both are at present ineligible.

B. J. Little '20 played first base throughout the 1919 season, but Owen plans to use him in the outfield this year, as well as Gordon Bristow '22, who earned a letter alternating at first base, third, and right field last year. Other outfield prospects are T. W. White '20, who was on the squad in 1918 and 1919; W. K. Wilson '22, L. E. Salter '20, Searcy Douglas '22, and L. E. Haskell '20.

In the withdrawal from school of Russell Hardy '21, the varsity recently lost its captain-elect and a fast infielder. Glenn Meadows '20 was a strong pitcher in 1918, but is now ineligible because of having played professional ball last summer.

Baseball will increase in popularity by the inclusion of Oklahoma in the Missouri Valley Conference, it is expected, although the school's recent entry into that circuit has prevented the completion of a schedule as yet.

CORNELL MEN ARE
READY FOR TRIP

Nine Headed by Coach Henry Start for South Today After Six Weeks' Indoor Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, New York—The Cornell University baseball team left this city yesterday for a short spring vacation southern trip of four games. The Ithacans open their season at Washington, District of Columbia, today when they oppose Georgetown University. Tomorrow they will play University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Virginia, and on Saturday will meet Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland. The last game of the trip will be played Monday in Philadelphia with University of Pennsylvania.

After six weeks' indoor practice in the baseball cage, Coach J. P. Henry has selected 16 players as the nucleus of the squad from a total of more than 125 candidates who reported at the beginning of the season. Five pitchers will make the trip, namely, T. D. Dodson '20, M. Rickard '21, N. H. Andrews '22, J. M. Malone '21, and M. A. Gordon '21. Two of these, Dodson and Malone, are left-handers. Dodson is the only one of the quintet who has pitched on the varsity before, having taken part in several games last year. The two catchers selected by Henry are J. H. O'Leary '21 and Paul Gutzler '21, both of whom were on the varsity squad last spring but did not win a regular position on the team.

The infield will be composed of H. P. Murphy '21 at first base; H. Spiers '22, second base; H. I. Howard '20, shortstop; and A. Bonagura '20, third base. Murphy and Spiers were on last year's varsity, and Howard and Bonagura were on the 1918 and 1917 teams. The squad includes four outfielders: G. F. Enaworth '20, G. E. Cross '20, H. F. Davis '22, and C. Mayer '21. Enaworth and Cross played in the outfield last year and were among the strongest hitters on the nine. Davis was left halfback on the football team last fall, but this is his first appearance in varsity baseball.

On its return from the southern trip the baseball squad will begin outdoor practice on Percy Field and will have two weeks of development before the opening of the regular season.

AMHERST SWIMMING CHAMPION

AMHERST, Massachusetts—Douglas Whitcomb '21 of Worcester, Massachusetts, has been chosen to lead the Amherst College swimming team in 1921. He has been a dash man on the squad two years.

ARRANGEMENTS
UNIVERSITY DATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Coach R. B. Rutherford has announced the Washington University 1920 baseball schedule, including 12 games with four Missouri Valley Conference schools, six to be played on the home field and six abroad. It has been decided to retain the University of Missouri games on the schedule, although the Missouri authorities have canceled two contests originally planned. It has been agreed that the University of Missouri will play in this city next year. The schedule follows:

April 10—Western Military Academy at Washington University; 16, 17—Iowa State College at Washington University; 22, 24—Kansas State Agricultural College at Washington University; 30—Drake University at Drake.

May 1—Drake University at Drake; 3, 4—Iowa State College at Iowa State; 7, 8—Drake University at Washington University; 14, 15—University of Missouri at Missouri.

SEATTLE SEVEN
IS EASY WINNER

Defeats Ottawa in Their Stanley Cup Hockey Match and Brings the Series to a Tie

STANLEY CUP HOCKEY STANDING

Won Lost Goals For Goals Against

Seattle 7 2 10 500

Ottawa 2 2 9 500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Seattle and Ottawa are now tied in the series for the world's professional hockey championship and the Stanley cup, the American team easily winning the fourth game of the series here, Tuesday night, by a score of 5 to 2. The game was played under western rules, a style of play with which the Ottawa team proved itself to be entirely unfamiliar, in spite of the fact that it scored its first win over the Pacific Coast team while playing under those rules. The ice was very fast and the Seattle team toyed with its opponents throughout the entire contest. The fifth and deciding game of the series will be played here tonight, National Hockey League rules prevailing.

Harry Holmes, John Walker, and Frank Foyston, all old members of the Toronto hockey team previous to the raid on the eastern league some years ago, were great favorites with the large audience which crowded the Arena, and they responded by playing a sterling game of hockey. Seattle took the lead in the first period, when Foyston netted a pass from Morris, who counted on Foyston's pass. Ottawa opened the second period by scoring. Nighbor securing the goal after a lone rush. Walker retrieved the score with a shot through the defense; but Nighbor brought Ottawa within striking distance by scoring the rebound of Darragh's shot. In the third period, however, Seattle took a long lead by scoring two more goals in five minutes, Rickey netting Riley's rebound for the fourth, and Foyston scoring the fifth and last goal three minutes later, when he shot Morris' pass into the net. The summary:

Seattle 5, Ottawa 2. Goals—Rickey, Foyston, Walker, Rickey for Seattle; Holmes, Nighbor, Darragh, Foyston for Ottawa. Goals—Rickey, Foyston for Seattle; Nighbor, Holmes, Murray, Nichols for Ottawa. Referee—Cooper Smeaton. Time—Three 20m. periods.

FOUR STATES IN
NEW TENNIS BODY

Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska to Be Represented in Missouri Valley Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Delegates from tennis clubs in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, met here recently and formed the Missouri Valley Tennis Association, which will be the governing body in the Missouri Valley area of the United States (Lawn Tennis Association). The following clubs were represented in the meeting: Triple A and St. Louis Country clubs, St. Louis; Rockhill, Kansas City Field Club, and Kansas City Athletic Club, Kansas City, Missouri; Sioux City, Iowa, Lawn Tennis Association; the Des Moines Golf and Tennis Club, Des Moines; and the Des Moines Golf and Country Club of Des Moines, Iowa.

The general purpose of the new association will be to supervise and promote organized tennis in its territory and to sanction all tournaments other than local ones, so that conflicts in dates may be avoided. Intercity and exhibition matches will also come under its jurisdiction.

The delegates awarded the 1920 Missouri Valley tennis tournament to the Kansas City Athletic Club, designating the week of July 17. The Triple A Club of St. Louis will retain the central states championship to be held here starting July 3. Officers chosen were J. H. Cravens, Rockhill Tennis Club, Kansas City, president; Dix Trencher, Kansas City Athletic Club, secretary; C. D. Jones, St. Louis Country Club, treasurer. Each of the four states will have a field secretary who will keep the general secretary in touch with important matters.

OLYMPIC GAMES
HELPING SPAIN

Approach of These Famous Athletic Competitions Is Having a Very Beneficial Effect on All Sports in That Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—The approach of the Olympic Games is exercising a beneficial effect on the growth of athletics in Spain, and the Spanish organizations are anxious to impress other countries with the advance they have made. Extensive selection trials have already been held and are still proceeding.

The cause of games and athletics has made great progress in Spain during the last winter, and the facts of the case are interesting. At the same time they are creditable to young Spain. It is clear that the summer time, most favored in the great game-playing countries, is not the best for games and athletics in Spain, especially in the Madrid district. On the other hand, conditions are apt to be severe in winter in the north and the Castilian centers where games and athletics flourish most, and so they have been in this present season. Despite this many athletic events of the first class have been conducted, have secured large entries, and have been carried through with great success, while the form shown has been surprisingly good. These comments apply chiefly to track athletics and cross-country races, which have been very popular for long past, and to cycle races. The advance has apparently been chiefly due to natural development, and the increasing devotion to all forms of outdoor games and sports in the country, the middle and north chiefly.

The Cultural Deportiva, a community devoted to the encouragement of athletics among the young Madrilenos and one which has achieved marvelous success, has been responsible for some of the chief and most interesting of the winter events. Big fields have turned out and the runners, as they have sprinted through the Parque de Oeste in the scantiest and most conventional athletic attire on hand when the ordinary Madrilenian muffled himself up to his ears, have attracted much attention. The most recent and successful contest has been a six kilometers race—a severe trial under the circumstances which obtained. This was won by Gonzalez-Pina in 24m. 33.2-5s. Manuel Rodriguez was second, Jose Sanchez-third, Julio Dominguez fourth, while Adolfo Martinez, Prudencio Rodriguez, Jesus Serrano, Julian Regalon, Teodoro Rodriguez, Manuel Marron, Ramon Fernandez Patallo, Manuel Rodriguez Garcia, and Manuel del Agua finished in the order in which their names are given.

There have also been some interesting cycle racing events, but these have been mainly confined to the north, one conducted by the Sociedad Ona at San Sebastian having been a considerable success. The Sociedad de Ciclo Sport de Madrid has held a meeting at which it has settled upon its program for the forthcoming season. Trial or sectional races will be held in April, May, and June. In May, a big month, there will be held the championship of Madrid and the Guadarrama-Navaacerda Circuit. July and August will be quiet months, though in the latter there will be a race for novices. In September there will be the greatest event of the year, and one of the most important cycle races ever held in the peninsula, a road race from San Sebastian to Madrid. It is intended that this race shall be carried through in three stages and that it shall have an international character, invitations being issued to non-Spanish cycle racing associations. A special committee has been formed to organize it and is already at work, the president being Fernando Salvadores and the other members, Vicente Zubillaga, Felipe Pena, Justo Remon, and Leon Braserio. It might be added that certain other sports that are popular in other countries are beginning to show themselves in Spain. There is a general tendency to follow English models. Thus hockey has made a good start in both Madrid and Barcelona, and a Madrid team that looks to be a very likely and capable lot competed for the championship of Spain, in the Catalan capital.

BRITISH OLYMPIC
COUNCIL REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The report of the British Olympic Council for the year 1919-1920 has now been published but reveals little of importance that has not already been made public properly.

GLOVES
HOSE
SHIRTS
UNDERWEAR

"PUT ON" AYRES
SELECT HABERDASHERY

14 Congress St., at State, Financial District
BOSTON

CAMBRIDGE WINS
BIG GOLF MATCH

Defeat of Oxford University in the First Interschool Contest Since 1914 Makes Series Even

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SUNNINGDALE, England (Wednesday)—In the interschool golf match yesterday Cambridge University countered the critics by unexpectedly beating Oxford University here, six matches to three. This result brings the two sides level in the series, each having won 17 matches, while three have been halved. Yesterday Oxford's team comprised five plus and four scratch men, while Cambridge had five scratch men and four with handicaps ranging from 2 to 4.

The Oxonians started well by capturing the first two individual matches. Wethered beating Johnstone and Tolley defeating Morrison, the Cambridge triple blow. These smashing blows, however, only served to put the remaining Cantabs on their mettle. They showed extraordinary grit, never allowing the importance of the occasion to upset their play.

Most Oxonians, on the other hand, faced with this unexpected situation, lost steadiness and threw away strikes toward the end. R. R. Burton, for instance, who was 1 down to W. Walker when going to the seventh hole, put his iron shot into the rough and took 2 more strokes to get within holding distance, whereas Walker, placing his iron shot within six feet of the pin, was down in 3 to win the match by 2 and 1. Similarly L. H. Walls and G. R. Mellor displayed contrast of temperament at the finish.

The game was even at the end of 36 holes, and an extra hole had to be played. Here the Cantab put away to the right in the rough with his fourth and was completely out of the picture. The summary: Wethered, Oxford, defeated Johnstone, Cambridge, 8 and 6. Tolley, Oxford, defeated Morrison, Cambridge, 10 and 8. Hope, Cambridge, defeated Beck, Oxford, 2 and 1. Humphries, Cambridge, defeated Thomas, Oxford, 4 and 3. Walker, Cambridge, defeated Burton, Oxford, 2 and 1. Walls, Cambridge, defeated Mellor, Oxford, at the thirty-seventh hole. Morris, Cambridge, defeated Gurney, Oxford, 1 up. Hands, Oxford, defeated Lister, Cambridge, 3 and 1. Craiglie, Cambridge, defeated Morris, Oxford, 2 up.

WILLIAMS NINE HAS
MANY GAMES LISTED

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—Williams College faces a long schedule in the coming baseball season, although only one new opponent, Syracuse University, is included in the list of 17 games announced by the athletic management. The schedule follows:

April 17—Reisseler Polytechnic Institute at Williams; 24—Union College at Williams; 28—Holy Cross College at Holy Cross.

May 1—Columbia University at Columbia; 5—University of Vermont at Vermont; 8—Wesleyan University at Williams; 15—Colgate University at Williams; 19—Harvard University at Harvard; 20—Amherst College at Amherst; 26—Yale University at Yale; 29—Holy Cross College at Williams; 31—Amherst College at Williams.

June 15—Colgate University at Williams; 17—University of Vermont at Williams; 18—Alumni at Williams; 19—Dartmouth College at Williams; 21—Wesleyan University at Wesleyan.

CORNELL DEFEATS
MICHIGAN ON TRACK

ITHACA, New York—Cornell University defeated University of Michigan, 46-40, in a dual track and field athletic meet here Saturday. The most interesting of the events was the 70-yard low hurdles competition between C. E. Johnson of Michigan and Walker Smith of Cornell, respective western and eastern intercollegiate hurdles champions, the former winning by a close margin. His time, 7.4-5s., comes within 1-5s. of the world's record.

Cornell showed to best advantage in the distance runs, finishing first in the mile and 880-yard half-mile events. Smith of Cornell finished first in the 75-yard high hurdles, but was disqualified as he knocked over two hurdles. Michigan took all three places in the pole vault.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTS

DURHAM, New Hampshire—H. L. Leavitt '21 of Gloucester, Massachusetts, has been elected captain of the football team at New Hampshire State College for the present year.



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WESTERN UNION
ANNUAL REPORT

Earnings Statement for 1919
Shows More Than \$1,000,000 Increase in Gross Business
—Balance \$10.65 a Share

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Western Union has issued its annual statement for the fiscal year 1919. It shows gross earnings of \$55,308,639 and a balance for the stock of \$10.635,387, or \$10.65 a share, compared with \$10.49 a share in 1918. The report follows:

	1919	1918
Gross op rev	\$55,308,639	\$54,283,411
Op exps	48,460,865	46,804,926
Balance	6,847,774	7,478,485
Due from U S govt	3,327,113	3,327,113
Other inc	1,606,523	1,391,128
Total inc	13,680,539	12,596,726
Charges	544,937	776,812
Net inc	13,135,602	11,819,914
Spec pay't to emp's	\$985,387	
Divs paid	6,982,472	6,982,351
Sur for year	5,152,799	4,837,432
Ret surp	\$2,518,994	\$2,518,994
Add adjust	1,471,051	2,143,033
Debt dep of cables	1,825,000	1,000,000
Other res	623,271	152,816
Total surp	\$4,715,470	\$2,518,994

*For 1918. †Deduction.

The general balance sheet, as of December 31, 1919, compares as follows:

	1919	1918
Assets		
Capital stock	\$12,616,108	\$12,616,108
Surplus	11,325,921	12,132,476
Land and buildings	16,617,687	16,394,326
Mills and app	4,913,479	1,545,938
Patents and acc	16,635,324	15,322,931
Due from U S govt	3,327,113	3,327,113
Gov oblig on notes pay	7,347,200	
Cash	6,501,462	3,102,096
Sinking fund	44,844	368,050
Total	\$22,604,535	\$21,843,053
Liabilities		
Cap stock	99,786,726	99,786,726
Cap stock subd cos	1,781,875	1,782,375
Fund debt	31,994,000	31,994,000
Notes pay	11,889,250	4,392,887
Notes pay govt oblig	7,850,000	
Debt acct pay to govt	3,462,270	
Accd tax	6,623,745	4,057,619
Interest	225,628	225,628
Unpaid divs	1,765,962	1,765,962
Debt on int bear liab	12,998,357	12,998,357
Reserve	19,974,176	15,307,171
Surplus	34,715,470	32,518,994
Total	\$22,604,535	\$21,843,053

*Telegraph lines, equipment, real estate, plant, etc.

Government Policy Fair

In his remarks to stockholders President Newcomb Carlton says in part:

Federal control over the cable system was terminated on May 2, 1919, and over the land line system on July 31, 1919. The government operation of the land line system resulted in somewhat less than the compensation guaranteed. In the report of last year the contract with the government for the control of the land line system was given in full and it will be recalled that there were many items which the government assumed. The company has proposed to adjust its claims by accepting from the government the sum of \$921,511, as of August 1, 1919, with interest until paid. The policy of the Post Office Department during the year of government control was constructive and eminently fair to the property.

The value of plant extensions, equipment and betterments added to property account during the year, less the value of property displaced, amounted to \$8,848,965.

Reconstruction Work

The work of reconstructing and strengthening the land lines and re-equipping the offices, commenced in 1910, has been continued. To improve the operation of circuits, especially the automatics, 23 new repeater stations were established equipped with the universal high speed type of repeater, which has already replaced less efficient types on all automatic circuits in the older stations. The automatic printing telegraph apparatus (multiplex), referred to in previous annual reports, was installed on 107 circuits. There are now in service 268 automatic circuits which carry 67 per cent of the total business.

Increases in wages and other compensation authorized in 1919, including the wage increase effective Jan. 1, 1920, amount to \$13,540,000 on an annual basis, an increase of 24.7 per cent over the annual pay roll for 1918. For each dollar of operating revenue received in 1919, 60 per cent was expended for salaries and wages and benefits to employees. In conformity with its promise to the employees, the company made the wage adjustment of January 1, 1919, retroactive to August 1, 1918, and these payments, amounting to \$955,388, were charged to surplus.

WORCESTER STREET RAILWAY
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, Worcester, Massachusetts, reports to the Department of Public Utilities for the year ended December 31, 1919:

	1919	1918
Op revenue	\$3,920,125	\$3,920,125
Op expenses	2,742,424	2,742,424
Taxes	143,171	1,066
Op income	487,122	67,249
Gross income	501,242	68,471
Deductions	211,870	2,299
Net income	189,372	65,172

SPRINGFIELD STREET RAILWAY
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Springfield Street Railway's report to the Public Utilities Commission for the year ended December 31, 1919, compares:

	1919	1918
Op rev	\$2,075,512	\$2,075,512
Op exps	2,374,424	2,374,424
Taxes	94,499	94,499
Gross	395,512	226,469
Deductions	149,081	179,563
Balance	246,431	46,904

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	49 1/2	49 3/4	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Car & Pkry	142 1/2	143 1/4	141 1/4	141 1/4
Am Inter Corp	101 1/4	102	101	101 1/4
Am Loco	103 1/2	105	102 1/2	104
Am Smelter	68 1/2	68 3/4	68 1/4	68 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/4	96 1/2
Am Woolen	132 1/2	133 1/4	131 1/4	132 1/2
Anaconda	63 1/2	64	63 1/4	63 1/2
Atchafalpa	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/4	81 1/2
Calumet & W I	174 1/2	175 1/4	173 1/4	174 1/2
Bald Loco	133 1/2	134 1/4	132 1/4	133 1/2
B & O	34 1/2	35 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2
Beth Steel	95 1/2	96 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Can Pac	122 1/2	123 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/2
Chandler	158 1/2	159 1/4	157 1/4	158 1/2
Chic M & S P	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/4	37 1/2
Chic R I & Pac	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/4	36 1/2
Chlorine	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/4	36 1/2
Corn Prod	92 1/2	93 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/2
Cruible Steel	263 1/2	264 1/4	262 1/4	263 1/2
Cuba Can Sugar	49 1/2	50 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/2
Cuba Can Sug Pk	82 1/2	83 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/2
Gen Elec	158 1/2	159 1/4	157 1/4	158 1/2
Gen Motors	379 1/2	380 1/4	378 1/4	379 1/2
Gen Mot (new)	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/4	38 1/2
Goodrich	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/4	69 1/2
Inspiration	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/4	59 1/2
Int Paper	83 1/2	84 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/2
Kennecott	32 1/2	33 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/2
Marine	35 1/2	36 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/2
Mex Petroleum	201 1/2	202 1/4	200 1/4	201 1/2
Midvale	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 1/2
Mo Pacific	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/4	27 1/2
N Y Central	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/4	74 1/2
N Y N H & H	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/4	32 1/2
No Pacific	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Pan Am Pet	102 1/2	103 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/2
Pan Am Pet B	95 1/2	96 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/2
Pierce-Farlow	42 1/2	43 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/2
Reading	84 1/2	85 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/2
Rep I & S	107 1/2	108 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/2
Roy Dutch N Y	105 1/2	106 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/2
Sinclair	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/4	44 1/2
So Pac	99 1/2	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2
Studebaker	105 1/2	106 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/2
Stutz	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/4	39 1/2
Texas Co	212 1/2	213 1/4	211 1/4	212 1/2
Tex & Pac	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 1/2
Transcon Oil	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/4	25 1/2
U S Rubber	111 1/2	112 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/2
U Pac	119 1/2	120 1/4	119 1/4	119 1/2
Union Carbide	105 1/2	106 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/2
U S Realty	58 1/2	59 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/2
Utah Copper	78 1/2	79 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/2
Vanadium Steel	68 1/2	69 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/2
Westinghouse	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
Worthington	81 1/2	82 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/2
Total sales	\$14,900 shares.			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2%	97.04	97.10	96.90	96.90
Lib 1st 4%	90.50	90.60	90.50	90.54
Lib 2d 4%	89.48	89.60	89.42	89.50
Lib 1st 4 1/4%	90.72	90.82	90.70	90.80
Lib 2d 4 1/4%	89.82	89.86	89.76	89.80
Lib 3d 4 1/4%	92.89	93.00	92.82	92.94
Lib 4th 4 1/4%	89.80	89.90	89.74	89.86
Victory 4 1/4%	97.50	97.64	97.50	97.56
Victory 3 3/4%	97.50	97.60	97.30	97.52

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discussed possibility of affiliation of the
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and
the Order of Railway Conductors
would be realized at the May meeting
of the federated executive council.
He said that the vote to affiliate
if a satisfactory agreement could be
reached, was taken by the brother-
hood and the order a year and a half
ago. Control by the federation council,
it is said, has been the one thing
above all others against which the
four railroad brotherhoods' leaders
have stood out. Events of the last
two or three years, however, are said
to have made affiliation more likely.
If all the brotherhoods should affiliate
the federation would have a total
membership of about 5,000,000.

RAILWAYMEN AND FEDERATION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Hugh
Frayne, organizer for the American
Federation of Labor in this State, said
recently that so far as he knew
there was nothing new in the press
announcements that the long-dis-

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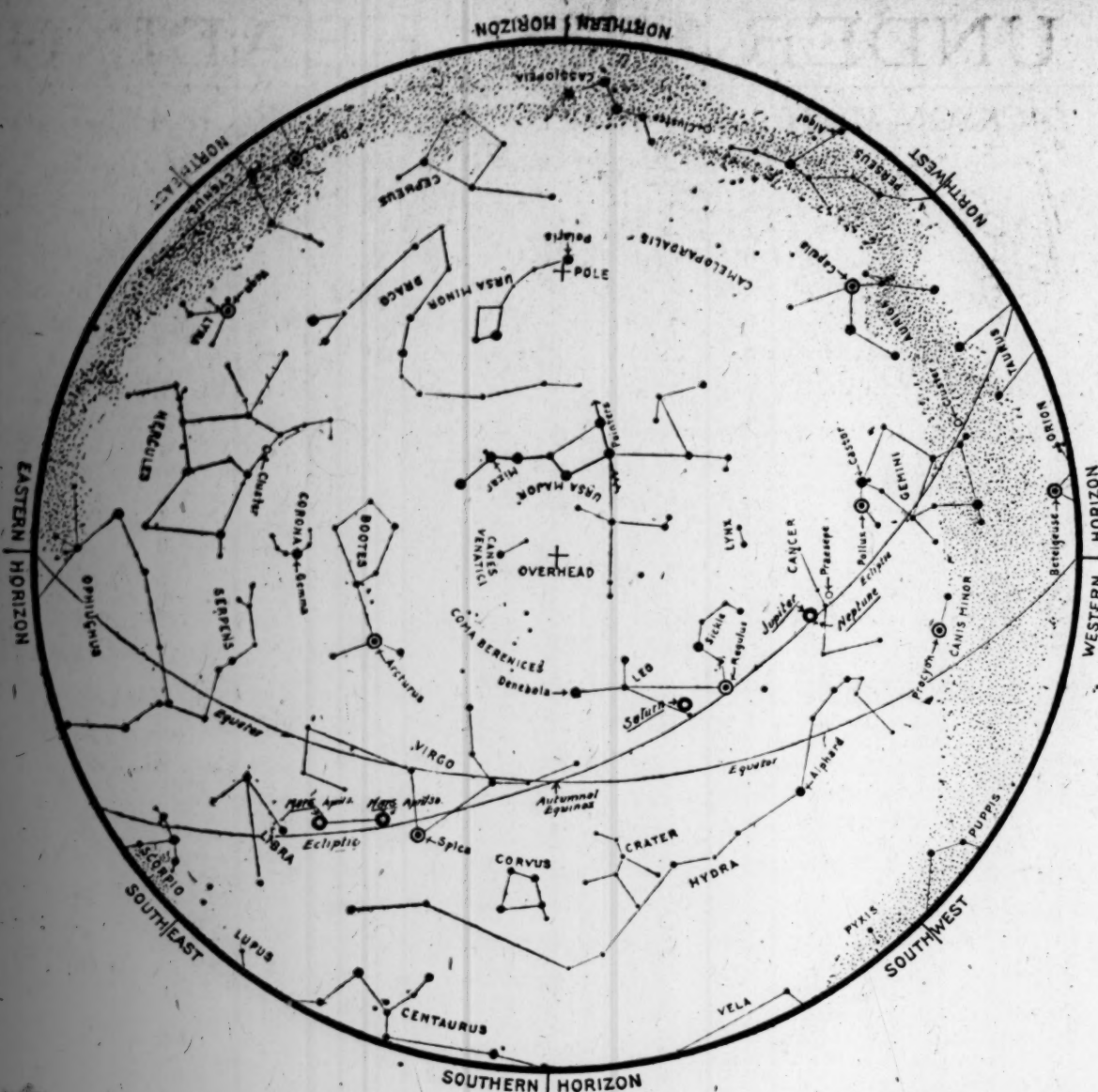
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The April evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

THE NORTHERN SKY
FOR APRIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

As we look at the stars, one with
observant eyes will note a difference of
color. Sirius, Vega, and Spica are
white or bluish-white, while Aldebaran,
Betelgeuse, and Arcturus are examples
of reddish stars. If we look below
and to the left of Spica, we shall see
a bright object of pronounced red
color. This is the planet Mars, our
neighbor in the planetary family.
Mars, like the other planets, shines
only by light reflected from the sun.
Some peculiarity of the surface or
other cause sifts out a portion of the
blue rays, and so we see the ruddy
color. Now our sun, if we could see it
far enough away to compare its color
with the other stars, would appear
about the tint of Polaris or Capella,
but Mars is as red as the reddest star
visible.

The favorable periods for observing
this planet occur at intervals of 780
days or a little more than two years,
when the earth on the inner track around
the sun overtakes Mars. The
exact date of opposition, as it is called,
is April 21, and on that date we shall
see Mars on the meridian at midnight.
If the orbits of the two planets were
concentric circles, the distance would
be the same at every opposition. The
planetary paths are not circles but
ellipses, and that of Mars is quite
eccentric. Indeed, the distance from
the sun varies about 25,000,000 miles
at different times during the Martian
year. Its distance from us near oppo-
sition varies from 35,000,000 to 61,-
600,000 miles. On account of the ec-
centricity of the two orbits, the date
of nearest approach will be April 28,
instead of exactly at opposition. The
distance will then be 54,000,000 miles.
Mars and the Earth

Mars is not a large body. Its diam-
eter is only about one-half that of
the earth. The bulk of the earth would
make six bodies equal to Mars. Its
density is about four times that of
water. These figures show that things
must weigh less in Mars than on the
earth. A man of 200 pounds would
find in Mars that he had practically
lost 124 pounds of his weight. Al-
though the Martian year is twice as
long as ours, the Martian day is only
a trifle longer than the terrestrial one.
The light and heat received from the
sun are less than one-half that which
we enjoy. The axis on which it ro-
tates is inclined to the ecliptic, and
gives seasonal changes to the planet.
These are manifest in the disappear-
ance of the polar caps as the summer
comes on. These caps may be snow
and ice such as occur in the polar
regions of the earth. At the same time
with the disappearance of the caps
other changes occur which those who
have observed Mars most think are
due to vegetable growth along chan-
nels through which the melting liquid
has been led for the purposes of irri-
gation.

If there are dwellers in Mars, they
must be interested in the two little
moons which circle their sky so
quickly. They are only about 10
miles in diameter, and consequently
cannot give much light. They may
serve, however, for time-keeping pur-
poses, as they move with great rapid-
ity. Phobos, the nearer one to the
planet, revolves around Mars in less
than eight hours. Deimos, the outer
satellite, requires about 30 hours.

Thus Phobos completes three revolu-
tions around Mars while the planet is
turning once on its axis. Therefore
the Martians, if they exist, see the
satellite always rising in the west
and setting in the east. It is a curious
fact that Dean Swift in his "Gulliver's
Travels," published in 1726, made
Gulliver find some astronomers who
had discovered that Mars had two
moons, one of which circled the
planet in 10 hours! Probably he told
the story thus to make the account
as fanciful as possible, but Phobos,
discovered with Deimos in 1877, makes
better time than the satellites of
Swift's imagination.

Whether there are dwellers in Mars
has been the subject of much discus-
sion. It seems unlikely that there
ever can be definite proof. As to the
interchange of signals between us and
the Martians, it must be remembered
that when Mars is nearest to us, the
dark side of the earth is turned toward
Mars. They can see the earth then
only by looking very near the sun.
This would almost completely pre-
vent their seeing at this time any ter-
restrial works, however gigantic. We
shall understand the matter better,
if we consider how Venus appears to
us, for Venus stands in the same re-
lation to the earth as the earth is
related to Mars.

Spring Constellations
The spring constellations are now
well represented in the sky. The
zodiacal constellations visible are
Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo,
Libra, and Scorpio. High in the east
we see Bootes with bright Arcturus.
Below are Corona, Hercules, Serpens
and Ophiuchus. Lyra and Cygnus are
appearing in the northeast. The
well-marked constellation Corvus is
on the meridian, followed Crater. Be-
neath is Hydra with its dull-shining
star Alphard. Hydra lies almost
parallel with the horizon. The Milky
Way is not at all conspicuous this
month, as its altitude is so low. The
northern constellations have wheeled
one-twelfth or 30 degrees more in
their annual circuit of the pole. Ursa
Major is most in evidence, being over-
head. Cassiopeia below the pole is
least conspicuous. In the south we
may catch a glimpse of the outlying
stars of Centaurus.

The planet Jupiter is still between
the configurations of Cancer and Leo.
It has been moving westward among
the stars, but early this month it will
begin to retrace its path. This change
of movement will bring Jupiter into
conjunction with Neptune on April 20,
and will afford an opportunity of lo-
cating Neptune with a telescope, as it
will be found about two diameters of
the moon south of Jupiter. Saturn is
shown on the map in Leo. It will
continue to move westward among the
stars until May. Mercury as a
morning star will be in best position
about April 17, but it is so low that
it will be a difficult object. Venus
may still be seen at dawn. Uranus,
also a morning star, is not easily seen
or identified. Mars is retrograding so
rapidly that two positions have been
entered on the map to show where it
is located on the first and on the last
days of the month.

LARGE FACILITIES
FOR SHIPPING GRAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine—"The facilities
in Portland for the shipment of grain
are second to none on this coast, and I
doubt whether they are surpassed any-
where in this country," said Thomas
Harling of Montreal and representa-
tive of some large steamship lines be-
tween Canada and other ports, while
on a visit to this city recently.

Mr. Harling praised the movement
for a state pier and stated that the
quicker this was constructed the bet-
ter it would be for Portland. He said
that Portland should have some of the
tonnage that was built during the war,
and that steamship lines should be
established between this port and
other countries. New York, according
to Mr. Harling, has already more busi-
ness than it can handle. Portland
has all the chance in the world now,
he said.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS
OF PROHIBITION

Millions of Dollars May Be Saved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—One of the
economic reasons why prohibition
should be given a reasonable length
of time in which to prove its financial
benefit, say supporters here, is found
in the Massachusetts budget of \$40,-
000,000 wherein nearly \$7,000,000, the
largest single item, is for care of the
insane. As a great proportion of in-
sanity is directly traceable to intoxi-
cating liquor, they say, it is readily
seen what the prospective saving may
be. They point to the fact that it al-
ready has been shown that prohibition
is reducing the number of insane and
declare that it is fair to assume that
in time a great percentage of the cases
due to intoxicating liquor will be
eliminated entirely, and with it will
come a saving of millions of dollars by
a corresponding reduction in the cost
of upkeep of these institutions.

Prohibition Developing Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Through
the disappearance of the saloon the
entire atmosphere of certain localities
in Boston seems to have been
changed," says an observer of local
conditions since the advent of probi-
tation. "Certainly, the transformation
of foul-smelling and uncleanly bar-
rooms with their sawdust-covered
floors and fumes of stale liquor, into
neat lunch rooms, confectionery, and
other stores, is in itself the establish-
ment of a condition

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



— A Conway Taylor
 Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Why, a message from the Pretty Lady with the Blue Blue Eyes"

Waking the Flowers

The wind and the sun one bright morning in May
 Held a council together and said that the day
 Was so warm and so bright with its long, sunny hours,
 It was time to awake from their slumber, the flowers.

As they hurried about to each little brown bed,
 The daffodil shook the gold curls 'round her head,
 The violet opened her sweet eyes of blue,
 And each had a sip of the fresh morning dew.

For the laggards the wind caused the blue bells to ring,
 And looking around on each small, drowsy thing,
 Thought of Johnny Jump Up, always joy of the crowd,
 And said to himself I will call him real loud.

So I'll give to his blanket an extra hard shake—
 But wise little Johnny was not there to wake,
 Not waiting for coaxing, much less to be led,
 Deserving his name he had jumped out of bed.

Aucassin and Nicolette

Helen flattened her small nose against the window, looking eagerly out at the rain.

"Mother, why do people say that southern California is always sunny? Just see that rain washing off the dust from our orange trees. I guess the oranges like to feel shiny and the leaves glossy." Helen moved closer to the window.

"Come, look at our palm trees, mother. Don't those long branches just seem to wave about in joy at getting all clean again?" Mother put her face close to the window to look.

"Yes, doesn't everything look beautiful? Our kumquats and alligator pears need this rain." Helen's mother adjusted her hat. "Now, dear, what will you do while I run over to aunt's for a while?"

"O, I'll get cozy by the fire and read about fair Nicolette, mother. I'll be all right."

After Helen had found an umbrella for her mother and had said good-by, she curled up before the fire, and soon was busy reading the sweet song-story of Aucassin and Nicolette, which was very much like this:

Long years ago in a far-distant, beautiful land there lived a brave knight. Fair he was, goodly, and great. His hair was yellow, in little curls, his eyes blue and laughing, his face beautiful and shaven, his nose high and well

set, and richly seen was he in all things good.

Wondrous brave he rode to field. . . .
 Riddeth forward without fear.

The horse whereon he rode was eager, swift, and keen. Tall and strong was Aucassin and hardy of his hands. He dwelt in a goodly castle, and never was a gentle knight more frank nor fair, more loved by all.

Fair Nicolette came out of a strange land. Her locks were yellow and curled, her eyes blue and smiling, her face lovely to look upon, the nose high and fairly set, the lips more red than cherry or rose in time of summer, her teeth white and small.

Nicolette, how fair art thou,
 Sweet thy foot-fall, sweet thine eyes,
 Sweet the mirth of thy replies,
 Sweet thy laughter, sweet thy face.

The sentinel of the tower, courteous, kind, and valiant, describes her, as a gentle maid of merry cheer,
 Hair of gold, and eyes as clear
 As the water in a mere.

Besides her dainty face, Nicolette was a compact of all good qualities, gentle, courteous, debonaire.

While Helen was sitting cozily before the fire reading about the adventures of the loyal knight, Aucassin, and the fair lady, Nicolette, the California sun shone brilliantly forth, melting away the rain clouds. Her mother, returned with a basket of shining golden oranges on one arm, and in the other clusters of pink roses, all glistening from their recent rain bath.

"Come, little girl, put down your book, and see what aunt's has sent over to you."

Closing her book, Helen ran eagerly to her mother.

Mahogany

One of the materials cabinet makers delight in using is mahogany. The timber most prized by them is that of "Swietenia mahagoni," found in Central America and the West Indies. The largest of these trees attain a height of 80 to 100 feet, with a diameter of six feet. However, these dimensions are not common. The wood, which is capable of receiving a high polish, is of a reddish brown color, and varies widely in its shades and markings. Employment is given to a large number of men and oxen, in cutting and removing the timber to the coast for export.

Sir Walter Raleigh introduced mahogany into England in 1597. He had used the timber to repair one of his ships. While the wood found many admirers at that time, it did not become of commercial value until 150 years later.

Different varieties of mahogany are also found in Africa, Japan, United States, Philippine Islands, India and Australia.

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which the Animals Entertain an Unexpected Caller

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In Spangleland's realm are many massive blue poles, and among the biggest of these are those that stand in the center of the menagerie tent. Between the bases of two of them is a broad, open space, and it was here all of the animals were gathered at twilight on the day following that upon which had ended the tale that told of Gray Ears, the Elephant.

"And I'm sure all remember your very last words," Lion was saying to Diggeldy Dan. "As I recall them they ran something like this: 'For though my tale's at an end we may safely depend that another will soon follow after.'"

"Exactly," said Dan. "And now comes the question as to who's to provide the next story."

But, to the clown's great surprise, not a single animal made answer.

"My goodness!" he cried, as he swung around on Hippo's vast back the better to be able to face them, "do you mean to say that not one of this large and intelligent-looking gathering has thought of a story? Why, Mr. President, I am indeed astounded!"

"Aw now, Dan, don't be talking like that," protested Monkey. "I know a lot of stories only I just can't remember one right now."

"And those I know are all so very old," pleaded Great White Bear, while all the rest seemed ready to excuse themselves on much the same score.

"Well," said Lion, "in view of all this there seems to be but one thing to do and that is to put on our thinking caps and not take them off until each has thought of an interesting story. So let us get down to business at once. Tiger, you will kindly come forward and stretch yourself on the ground. There—that is the way. Now, then, do you slowly wave your tail from one side to the other. Exactly. You, Dan, will keep count of the tail-waves until you have recorded exactly 100. And until that number is reached there's not to be a word from one of you. Instead, you are to keep silent and think. All ready now—go!"

At this word of command Tiger's tail began to rise and to fall and Dan's head to nod down and then up as he kept exact track of the waves of it. Quite at the same time all the others solemnly puckered their brows, half closed their eyes, or plowed their chins as folks always do when they engage in deep thought.

The time passed.

Tiger's tail floated up and down through the air.

Dan's head continued to bob and to count.

Lion gazed about with so severe an eye that hardly an animal dared breathe. Not a sound broke the silence. And then, of a sudden—

Tap! Tap! Tap!

Now the taps were not specially loud and, aside from that fact, there is, as a rule, nothing particularly unusual about an innocent tap, nor, for that matter, about two nor yet three of them.

But, in this case, you see—everything was so very still with even Monkey not so much as uttering a sound, that—

Tap! Tap! Tap!

There it was again!

And, oddest of all, it seemed to come from a point high over their heads.

Tap! Tap! Tap!

Ha! Yet another time! And at this you may be sure the business of thinking of stories was entirely forgotten. Instead, every ear was alert. It now seemed certain that the taps had come from the top of the biggest blue pole.

"Ahoy, whoever you are—what is it you want?" called Lion as he directed his eyes and his voice toward that point in the roof where the pole passed through to the skies.

Tap! Tap! Tap! came the answer.

"Come in!" roared Lion, "Come in at once, whatever you are and wherever you are!"

"Let me skip up the side of the pole and see just what it can be," cried Monkey.

But just at that moment there came a muffled voice from the roof—a voice that was something between a caw and a croak.

"Menagerie tent, Spangleland?" it called down.

"Yes, Mr. Voice, you are in Spangleland and this is, indeed, the menagerie tent," answered Lion. "And now if you will be so good as to come out of hiding—"

But even while Lion was speaking a movement was seen and with it appeared two very black feet. These were followed by the under side of an even blacker body; with a long, pointed beak coming after. And thus, bit by bit, there gradually emerged the whole of a crow of quite remarkable size.

Now those who gazed upward at this strange visitor were immediately struck by three most unusual things. In the first place their caller's head was almost wholly concealed by a messenger's cap that was much, much too large for him. Secondly, he walked down the side of the pole when to have flown would have been a far, far simpler way. And, thirdly, instead of evincing some interest in his surroundings as he entered, he preferred to bury his nose in the crook of what

must have been a most entertaining book. Indeed he did not once look up until he had set his feet upon the ground. And then it was to find himself surrounded by all the animals.

"Lion, Lion—Mister Lion," he inquired rather briskly as he tucked his book under one wing and scanned the many faces.

"At your service," responded Lion as he stepped forward.

"Yes sir, yes sir—Message for you, sir," and removing his cap with something of a flourish the crow took a bit of folded paper from out the crown of it.

"Well, well!" exclaimed Lion as he opened the missive and glanced at its contents, "though addressed in my care it's really for all of us."

"Yes, but what is it?" cried the animals.

"Why, a message from the Pretty Lady with the Blue-Blue Eyes. Here is what she says:

"Care of Lion

"Menagerie Tent, Spangleland: I am very near you at halfpast twilight on the morrow. So please be at home, for it is very likely we will pay you a visit."

"The Pretty Lady."

"Oh, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!" shouted all the animals in one breath while Dan clapped his hands with much glee.

"You are, indeed, a most welcome messenger," remarked Lion as he turned to where the crow had been standing. But, to his surprise, the somber chap in the cap was no longer there. Instead, he had perched himself on a wheel of Giraffe's spacious home. Yes, there he sat, once more reading his book and, in addition, slowly munching an apple.

"I say," repeated Lion, "a most welcome messenger." And this time he laid so much stress on the very last word that the crow jumped from the wheel in the greatest of haste.

"Yes, sir! Yes, sir!" he answered as he vainly tried to stuff both the book and the apple under one wing.

"Calling a messenger, were you, sir?" At which all the animals laughed so heartily that the crow looked quite confused and muttered something about "obliged to be going."

"But not unless you are entirely ready to leave," remonstrated Lion, "for I assure you that you are quite welcome to remain and finish your apple and your book, also, if you choose. You flew all the way from Sunset House, I presume?"

"Well, I should rather say not!" answered the crow as he flipped his cap to one side with the toe of one foot. "What would be the fun of being a messenger-bird if one had to fly all the time?"

"Yes, but how do you manage it otherwise?" questioned Rhino.

"Why, jump at cloud and ride it, it

That's the way I most always do. Just let my feet hang over the end and read my book until it's time to hop off."

"Of what do you read?" asked Lion.

"Oh, it's one of those strange-looking books," answered the crow. "I like to read about people. They do such funny things, don't they? Well, I must be getting up in the air and looking for a cloud that is going toward the west." And he started hopping up the side of the very biggest pole.

"Please don't go," coaxed Ostrich. "Stay a while longer and tell us about the clouds. You have ridden a lot of them, haven't you?"

"Oh I guess a million trillion of them at least," said the crow in a superior sort of way. "But then I wouldn't know what to tell you about them. You should ask the Pretty Lady if you want to know about things. She knows stories about most everything. Besides I can't spare the time just now."

And with his beak once more buried in his book the bird from the west moved slowly upward toward the roof to finally disappear at that point where the pole passed through to the skies.

"What an odd individual," said Puma. "I wish he had talked more. I warrant he could tell a lot of fine stories."

"And we didn't even learn his name!" exclaimed Emu.

"We must ask the Pretty Lady about him," said Lion.

"Isn't it fine that she's coming tomorrow," cried Zebra. "Perhaps she will tell us another story."

"No doubt she will," put in Diggeldy Dan. "But now our twilight's last moments have come so we will bid one another farewell till tomorrow. And at the sign of the Petal Watch we will gather again to be ready to greet our golden-haired guest when she comes with her prancing steed from out of the west."

The Sky

Clear sky, dear sky,
 Blue and white above,
 You are just the color
 Of many things I love!

You are like our baby's eyes,
 Like the summer sea;
 Blue as wee forget-me-nots
 Smiling up at me.

Could I cut a piece of you—
 Several yards, I guess—
 With your fluffy clouds you'd make
 Such a party dress.

Clear sky, dear sky,
 I should like to see
 Just a bit of fairy blue
 Tumble down for me!

Paddles for Canoes

Larry and his three chums had been sailing up and down the little river near their homes almost every day for a week in their home-made canvas canoes when one of them said:

"Let's make paddle-wheels like Robert Fulton did on his boat on the Hudson River. I saw a picture of it in our history book."

It had been over 100 years since Robert Fulton's boat, the Clermont, had sailed from New York to Albany, so the boys had learned in school, and they thought it would be a fine thing to do something like that, and you will admit that it would, for the invention of the steamboat was very useful to the world. Of course, our boys would not be able to put steam engines in their canoes, but they could make another kind of paddle-wheel which they thought would be all right.

They went down to a blacksmith shop where the blacksmith was a great friend of theirs, and he made a long iron bar for each canoe. This was bent in the middle in order to make a handle with which to turn the paddles. Then on each end of the bar was fastened a wooden block to which they nailed four square pieces of wood for paddles. The bar was then placed across the canoe, resting on the sides of the boat. This placed the handle just in front of the boys when they sat on the bottom of the canoes and they could turn the bar and paddles around with both hands, and go just as fast as they were able to turn. The paddle boards were long enough to reach fairly deep into the water, and as they went around, the canoes were pushed quickly ahead.

The try-out of the paddle-wheels was a great success. Sometimes the boys turned the bars so rapidly that the bows of the canoes as they went through the water made little ripples and a sound that was very pleasant to hear.

The boats were steered, when the paddle-wheels were in use, by means of rudders. These rudders had ropes attached to them which ran along the sides of the canoes to where the boys sat, who tied them to their feet. This enabled them to steer the boats while they were using their arms to turn the paddle-wheels.

The canoe boys had a good deal of fun with the paddle-wheels and rudders, but it required much more time to put them on the boats and take them off, so that after awhile the boys used the simple spruce paddles like ordinary Indian canoes have, and only put on the paddle-wheels when they wanted a change.

THE HOME FORUM

Iron

Iron. It stains the great earth wherever you can see it, far and wide—it is the coloring substance appointed to color the globe for the sight, as well as to subdue it to the service of man. You have just seen your hills covered with snow, and, perhaps, have enjoyed, at first, the contrast of their fair white with the dark blocks of pine woods; but have you ever considered how you would like them always white—not pure white, but dirty white—the white of thaw, with all the chill of snow in it, but none of its brightness? That is what the color of the earth would be without its iron; that would be its color, not here or there only, but in all places, and at all times. Follow out that idea till you get it in some detail. Think first of your pretty gravel walks in your gardens, yellow as the flower-beds; fancy them all suddenly turned to the color of ashes. That is what they would be without iron ochre. Think of your winding walks over the common, as warm to the eye as they are dry to the foot, and imagine them all laid down suddenly with gray cinders. Then pass beyond the common into the country, and pause at the first plowed field that you see sweeping up the hillside in the sun, with its deep brown furrows, and wealth of ridges all a-glow, heaved aside by the plowshare, like deep folds of a mantle of russet velvet—fancy it all changed suddenly into grisly furrows in a field of mud. That is what it would be without iron. Pass on, in fancy, over hill and dale, till you reach the bending line of the sea shore; go down upon its breezy beach—watch the white foam flashing among the amber of it, and all the blue sea embayed in belts of gold; then fancy those circles of far sweeping shore suddenly put into mounds of mourning—all those golden sands turned into gray slime; the fairies no more able to call to each other. "Come unto these yellow sands"; but "Come unto these drab sands." That is what they would be, without iron.

Iron is in some sort, therefore, the sunshine and light of landscape, so far as that light depends on the ground.

Foreign towns are often very picturesque, very beautiful, but they never have quite that look of warm self-sufficiency and wholesome quiet with which our villages nestle themselves down among the green fields. If you will take the trouble to examine into the sources of this impression, you will find that by far the greater part of that warm and satisfactory appearance depends upon the rich scarlet color of the bricks and tiles. It does not belong to the neat building—very neat building has an uncomfortable rather than a comfortable look—but it depends on the warm building; our villages are

dressed in red tiles as our old women are in red cloaks; and it does not matter how worn the cloaks, or how bent and bowed the roof may be, so long as there are no holes in either one or the other, and the sobered but unextinguishable color still glows in the shadow of the hood, and burns among the green mosses of the gable. And what do you suppose dyes your tiles of cottage roof? You don't paint them. It is nature who puts all that lovely vermilion into the clay for you; and all that lovely vermilion is this oxide iron. Think, therefore, what your street of towns would become—ugly enough, indeed, already, some of them, but still comfortable-looking—if instead of the warm brick red, the houses became all pepper-and-salt color. Fancy your country villages changing from that homely scarlet of laborious battle—suppose all those cottage roofs, I say, turned at once into the color of unbaked clay, the color of street gutters in rainy weather. That's what they would be, without iron.—Ruskin.

A Traveler in Italy in the First Century

The opening stage of his journey, through the firm, golden weather, for which he had lingered three days beyond the appointed time of starting—days brown with the first rains of autumn—brought him, by the byways among the lower slopes of the Apennines of Luna, to the town of Luca, a station on the Cassian Way; traveling so far mainly on foot, while the baggage followed under the care of the attendants. He wore a broad felt hat, in fashion not unlike a more modern pilgrim's, the neat head projecting from the collar of his gray penula, or traveling mantle, sewed closely together over the breast, but with its two sides folded up upon the shoulders, to leave the arms free in walking, and was altogether so trim and fresh, that, as he climbed the hill from Pisa, by the long steep lane

Spring's Arrival in Montparnasse

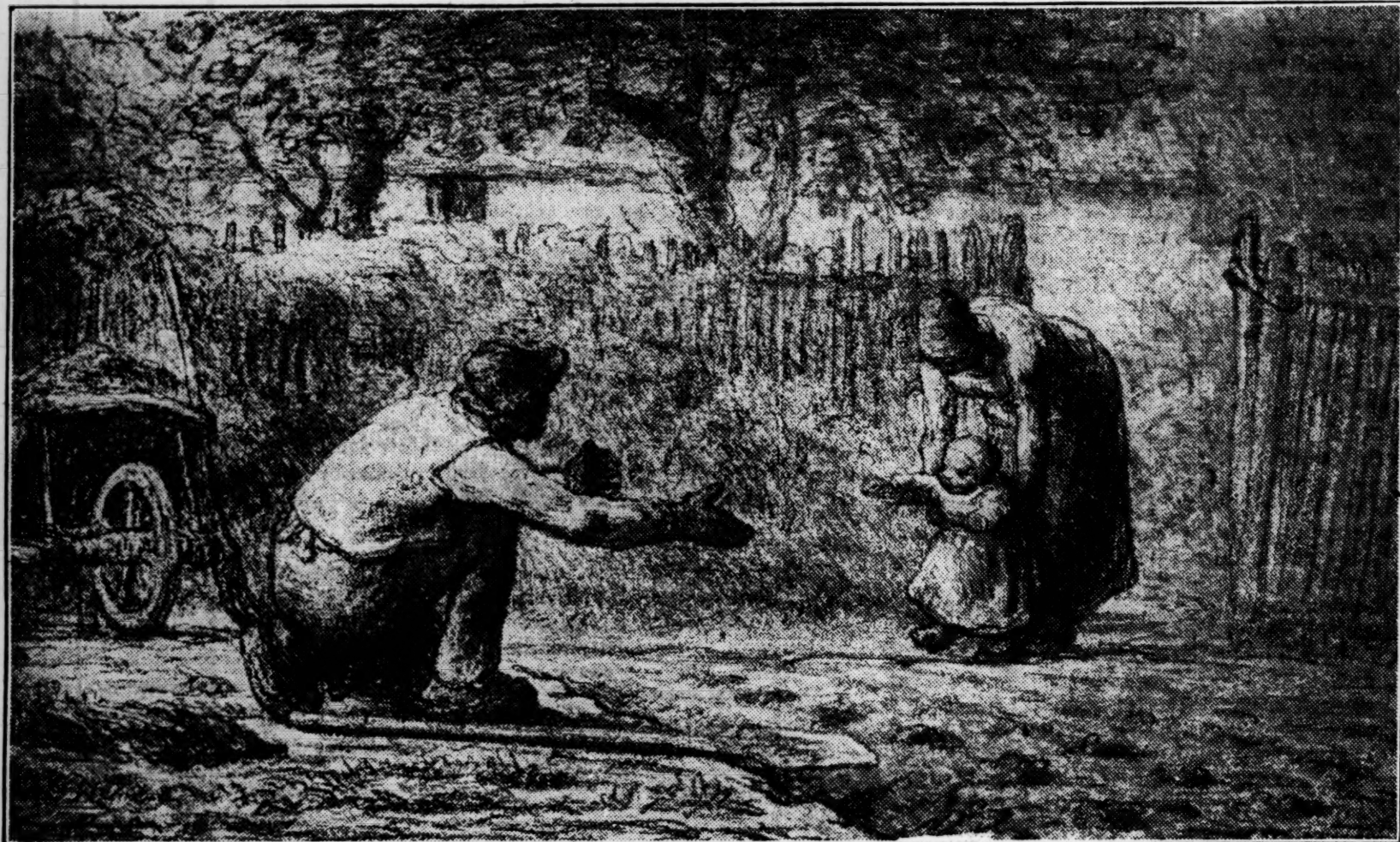
"From my window, on this April afternoon, I look into the branches of the varnish tree, and see a thousand budded twigs stretched upward. Sun-warmed and sensitive, like clusters of little mouths, the pouted tips suck air and azure. In the sky, films of clouds roam by and dissolve. The soft wind parts the ivy on the wall, and sets it shaking and playing; and in the gentle movement of the wind the budded branches of the varnish tree rock to and fro. The chestnut tree is crisply frilled, laden here and there with silver knobs in bronze cups. The bushes are bright with vivid emeralds." Kate W. Macdonald writes in "Paris of the Parisians."

"A girl stands in a bare window, polishing the glass, rubbing up and down with her strong arm till the pane gleams and glances. Now she sits

the courtesies which form the small change of life, may separately appear of little intrinsic value, but they acquire their importance from repetition and accumulation. They are like the spare minutes, or the great day, which proverbially produce such momentous results in the course of a twelve-month, or in a lifetime. Manners are the ornament of action; and there is a way of speaking a kind word, or of doing a kind thing, which greatly enhances their value. What seems to be done with a grudge, or as an act of condescension, is scarcely accepted as a favor. Yet there are men who pride themselves upon their gruffness; and though they may possess virtue and capacity, their manner is often such as to render them almost insupportable.—Samuel Smiles.

Education

I believe every man in a Christian kingdom ought to be equally well educated.—Ruskin.



"Le Premier Pas," by Jean François Millet

A Night in the Red Sea

The strong hot breath of the land is lashing. The wild sea-horses, they rear and race. The plunging bows of our ship are dashing. Full in the fiery south wind's face. She rends the water, it foams and follows. And the silvery jet of the towering spray. And the phosphor sparks in the deep wave hollows. Lighten the line of our midnight way. The moon above, with its full-orbed luster. Lifting the veil of the slumberous land. Gleams o'er a desolate island cluster. And the breakers white on the lonely sand. . . . See, on the edge of the waters leaping. The lamp, far flashing, of Perim's strait. Glitters and grows, as the ship goes sweeping. Fast on its course for the Exile's Gate. And onward still to the broadening ocean. Out of the narrow and perilous seas. Till we rock with a large and listless motion. In the moist soft air of the Indian breeze. And the Southern Cross, like a standard flying. Hangs in the front of the tropic night. . . . And the round earth rushes toward the morning. And the waves grow paler and wan the foam. Misty and dim, with a glance of warning. Vanish the stars of my northern home. Let the wide waste sea for a space divide me. Till the close-circled circles of time unfold. Till the stars rise westward to greet and guide me. When the exile ends, and the years are told. —From "Verses Written in India," by Sir Alfred Lyall.

Absolutism

Absolutism as practiced by a Catherine or a Napoleon, on an imperial scale, may dazzle the imagination. It is a system which has corresponded, historically, to a well-defined stage in popular advance toward self-government. But as soon as even an imperfect form of constitution has been established, the defects of Absolutism appear colossal by contrast. Above all, when Absolutism in its decadence holds a small state, it loses that appearance of concentrated power which is one of its chief justifications, and looks petty and mean. It seems to be actuated by fear, not by strength.—From "Life and Times of Cavour," by W. H. Thayer.

through the olive-yards, and turned to gaze where he could just discern the cypresses of the old school garden, like two black lines down the yellow walls, a little child took possession of his hand, and looking up at him with entire confidence, paced on bravely at his side, for the mere pleasure of his company, to the spot where the road declined again into the valley beyond. From this point, leaving the servants behind, he surrendered himself, a willing subject, as he walked, to the impressions of the road, and was almost surprised, both at the suddenness with which evening came on, and the distance from his old home at which it found him.

And at the little town of Luca, he felt that indescribable sense of a welcoming in the mere outward appearance of things, which seems to mark out certain places for the special purpose of evening rest, and gives them always a peculiar amiability in retrospect. Under the deepening twilight, the rough-tiled roofs seem to huddle together side by side, like one continuous shelter over the whole township. . . . The cottagers lingered at their doors for a few minutes as the shadows grew larger, and went to rest early; though there was still a glow along the road through the shorn cornfields, and the birds were still awake about the crumbling gray heights of an old temple. So quiet and air-swept was the place, you could hardly tell where the country left off in it, and the field paths became its streets. Next morning he must needs change the manner of his journey. The light baggage wagon returned, and he proceeded now more quickly, traveling a stage or two by post, along the Cassian Way, where the figures and incidents of the great high road seemed already to tell of the capital, the one center to which all were hastening, or had lately bidden adieu. . . . The road, next day, passed below a town not less primitive, it might seem, than its rocky perch—white rocks, that had long been glistening before him in the distance. Down the dewy paths the people were descending from it, to keep a holiday, high and low alike in rough, white linen smocks. A homely old play was just begun in an open-air theater, with seats hollowed out of the turf-grown slope. . . . The way mounted, and descended again, down the steep street of another place, all resounding with the noise of metal under the hammer; for every house had its brazier's workshop, the bright objects of brass and copper gleaming, like lights in a cave, out of their dark roofs and corners. Around the anvils the children were watching the work, or ran to fetch water to the hissing, red-hot metal; and Marius too watched, as he took his hasty midday refreshment, a mess of chestnut-meal and cheese, while the swelling surface of a great copper water-vessel grew flowered all over with tiny petals, under the epicurean strokes.—From "Marius the Epicurean," by Walter Pater.

Pastels and Drawings of Millet

As a colorist, Millet never rose to the first rank. Bright hues and vivid colors were not much to his taste. The gay side, as he said, never showed itself to him. He never seeks, to dazzle the eye, or appeal to the imagination by this means. But the very soberness of his tints, the solemn tones of his landscapes, agree with the seriousness of his intention and with the character of his subjects. . . . There is, as a rule, a certain heaviness about his colors, a thickness and wooliness of his paintings, which must be counted as a defect. . . . And for this reason, his pastels and drawings are distinctly superior to his oil paintings. Here we find none of these drawbacks. The thoughts which filled the great peasant's . . . hours are expressed with a clearness and directness, an ease and charm, which nothing can disturb. All his noblest qualities are present here. His wonderful powers of draftsmanship, his thorough mastery of form, his tender and profound feeling—we find them all. . . . The subject may be only a single figure drawn with a few strokes of charcoal, or an expanse of open plain under the sunset sky dashed in with colored chalks, but the impression is as vivid and complete as possible. . . . Many of Millet's so-called pastels are nothing but crayon studies, heightened with a tint of color in sky or water, and it is often hard to say where one ends and the other begins. But his consummate knowledge of the laws of light enabled him to produce the finest effects with these simple means. The delicate gradations of rose and violet in the evening sky, the silver rays of the moonlight on the water, the fog that clings to the river banks in the early morning, the flying scud and breezy clouds on the seashore, are all rendered with perfect truth and accuracy. A few touches of color, a few pencil strokes, are enough to bring the whole scene before our eyes. . . . In these pastels Millet has helped to solve the problems of light and air which have occupied the attention of recent artists, and has justified his right to a place by the side of Manet and his followers. Many of these pastels are replicas or slightly altered versions of subjects which Millet had already treated in oil painting.—From "The Life and Letters of J. F. Millet," by Julia Cartwright.

April in the City

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. April's laughing once again. After all this weary while, Was she ever quite so fair? Sunshine glances from her hair And Spring is in her smile! April, do you know how sweet You can seem in Central Park? New York streets are dusty-gray, From the river March winds play, Your days are never dark! Happy birds their feathers preen, For springtime joys are waking; Little twigs are bravely green, Something makes the heart serene April's flower-making!

Manners

Morals and manners, which give color to life, are of much greater importance than laws, which are but their manifestations. The law touches us here and there, but manners are about us everywhere, pervading society like the air we breathe. Good manners, as we call them, are neither more nor less than good behavior; consisting of courtesy and kindness, benevolence being the preponderating element in all kinds of mutually beneficial and pleasant intercourse amongst human beings. "Civility," said Lady Montagu, "costs nothing and buys everything." The cheapest of all things is kindness, its exercise requiring the least possible trouble and self-sacrifice. "Win hearts," said Bureleigh to Queen Elizabeth, "and you have all men's hearts and purses." If we would only let nature act kindly, free from affectation and artifice, the result on social good humor and happiness would be incalculable. The lit-

Rhyme and Reason

Whatever you write of pleasant or sublime, Always let sense accompany your rhyme; Falsely they seem each other to oppose; Rhyme must be made with reason's laws to close. —Dryden.

The Honor of a Country

The honor of a country depends much more on removing its faults than on boasting of its qualities.—Mazini.

"Give Me Thy Son"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. In the Biblical narrative, the prophet Elijah is suddenly introduced, in the manner of a Melchizedek, without mention of mortal parentage or beginning of days. This omission of material preliminaries illustrates the prophet's purpose to look beyond the mortal and ephemeral, and to discern the spiritual and eternal in all things. It is this metaphysical significance that Mrs. Eddy gives to the word prophet in her definition on page 593 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she writes: "PROPHET. A spiritual seer; disappearance of material sense before the conscious facts of spiritual Truth."

After his first denunciation of evil, Elijah was obliged, for the moment to flee from the resultant vengeance of evil; but spiritual perception, as a quality of divine Mind, operates under the protection of Principle. Besides the necessity of exposing and denouncing evil, he who is impelled by spiritual perception will also certainly find those receptive conditions of thought which desire good, and which allow, without resistance, the demonstration of good. Thus, in exemplification of the divine guidance which accompanies spiritual perception, Elijah was led, in his human need, to the widow who, according to the promise given to him, was commanded to sustain him in Zarephath.

Elijah had, nevertheless, to prove, each step of the way, that spiritual promises were to be realized through the operation of spiritual, not material means. The widow of Zarephath typifies that condition of human consciousness which is bereft of its material dependence, and, having felt the disappointment of the mortal and transitory, has reached that state of mind which is no longer satisfied with materiality, and is therefore ready to turn to the things of Spirit. How the widow was to sustain him, as Elijah quickly learned, was through her receptivity to the word of truth which the seer must himself demonstrate. It was easy enough for the woman, at his request, to bring to him a vessel of water that he might drink, but she must do more than this, she must give him bread. This she was not unwilling, but powerless in her poverty to do. Elijah had, nevertheless, perceived the everpresence of spiritual supply, and that which is real cannot be suppressed by material conditions; hence his ability to reassure himself and the woman. Her willingness then expanded into effort to nourish the spiritual perception that had come to her, before gratifying the physical hunger of herself and her son; and, as a result of giving preeminence to the spiritual demand, "she, and he, and her house, did eat many days."

The journey upon which spiritual perception leads human consciousness does not, however, end when merely human needs are met. It stretches out along the whole distance from the belief that man is material to the understanding and proof that Life is not in, conditioned, nor ended by matter. The widow, although somewhat liberated from material reliance, and having found the truth of spiritual supply, had yet to be freed from the belief in material life. In the intensity of her suffering upon the death of her son, and, convicted of the tenacity of her love for the flesh, her human affection cried out against the demands of spiritual perception. To material sense, the loss of the material is the end of all things. The material must, nevertheless, disappear before the spiritual facts can appear. Mere material loss, considered from the standpoint of materiality and in bitterness, is of no avail. It is the love of the material that must disappear before man, in the likeness of God, can be revealed. "The likeness of God we lose sight of through sin," Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health, on page 315, "which beclouds the spiritual sense of Truth; and we realize this likeness only when we subdue sin and prove man's heritage, the liberty of the sons of God."

The widow, overwhelmed with the loss of her son, the very essence of her love of the flesh, must now turn from the sin of belief that man lives in matter, and is therefore less than the immortal child of God. Utterly must she detach her concept of her son from the binding belief of material origin, from her thought of him as her personal possession. Greater than was her willingness, on that day when she first recognized and nourished the prophet, must be her effort now to perceive the true identity of her son, not as the offspring of the flesh, but as a spiritual idea. The spiritual fact of man must appear; she must surrender the child out of her mortal conception and affection. She must behold and love him spiritually, without a taint of human idolatry, and be willing for him to be all that and only what God created him to be.

Elijah, who represented and demonstrated, in this beautiful episode, the spiritual perception of the real, said to the woman, "Give me thy son. And he took him out of her bosom, and carried him up into a loft, where he abode, and laid him upon his own bed." When the illusion concerning material parentage, birth, growth, possession, and death, had disappeared in this higher dwelling-place of illumined consciousness, and the child's real identity was detached from material conception; when the woman's perception of man was purified from the beliefs of the flesh, she received into her bosom again, not the former material sense of her son, but the realization of son as the immortal likeness of God. "See," the prophet said, "thy son liveth." And the woman said to

Elijah, Now by this I know that thou art a man of God, and that the word of the Lord is in thy mouth is true."

The beauty of truth is that it is infinitely applicable. Every son of human consciousness, whether that son be expressed in the person of a child or in any other form of cherished concept, needs to be detached from its materiality, needs to be taken out of the bosom of mortal conception and affection and seen in its spiritual reality, in order that the deathless perfection of that concept may be found in its divine Principle. "Elias truly shall first come," said Jesus, "and restore all things." The true meaning of Jesus' words is revealed on page 585 of Science and Health, where Mrs. Eddy writes: "Elias. Prophecy; spiritual evidence opposed to material sense; Christian Science, with which can be discerned the spiritual fact of what-ever the material senses behold; the basis of immortality."

The Squire's Mansion

The normal plan of a house till the reign of Elizabeth was the quadrangle; but then, in the more modest mansions, the house itself did not occupy more than a single side of the court; all the rest was taken up with barns and stables, and the windows of the house looked into this great stable-yard. On the side of Coker, above Tavistock, stands an interesting old yeoman's house, built of solid granite, which has remained in the possession of the same worthy family for many generations, and has remained unaltered. This house, in little, shows us the disposition of the old squire's mansion, for the yeoman copied the plan of the house of the lord of the manor. A granite doorway gives admission to the court, surrounded on all sides but the north by stables. On the north side, raised above the yard by a flight of steps, is a small terrace laid out in flower-beds; into this court all the windows of the house look. We enter the porch, and find ourselves in the hall, with its great fireplace, its large south window, where sits the mistress at her needlework, as of old; and here is the high table, the wall paneled and carved, where sit the yeoman and his family at meals, whilst the laborers sit below. This very simple yet interesting house is quite a fortress; it is walled up against the stormy gales that sweep the moor.—From "Old Country Life," by Baring-Gould.

Look Up, Poets

Earth outgrows the mythic fancies Sung beside her in her youth. And those debonaire romances Sound but dull beside the truth. Phœbus' chariot course is run: Look up, poets, to the sun! Pan, Pan is dead. —Mrs. Browning.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1920

EDITORIALS

A Life Line for the Peace Treaty

SENATOR LODGE has said that the Peace Treaty is dead. And when he casually appeared the other day in the same Boston hall in which, many months ago, he debated the League of Nations idea with President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, the people there assembled greeted him with an enthusiasm that might appear to indicate an indorsement of not only this utterance concerning the Treaty but all that he has said and done about it since it became the subject of senatorial action. But apparently something else than the word of Senator Lodge or the approval of a Boston audience is going to be needed to determine whether the Treaty is dead or alive. That it is in deep water, however, might be generally admitted. Likewise, that it may possibly be allowed to sink without trace. The attitude of President Wilson is, of course, the determinative factor here, and what that attitude will be is not yet clear. Just at present, however, an important thing to notice is that there is already a popular disposition to throw out a life line. And nobody would do a thing of that sort unless with some shadow of belief that the Treaty can be saved.

In this case the life line has been thrown by some thousands of American citizens working through individuals active in the League to Enforce Peace, who have consistently supported the League of Nations idea from its very inception. Among these individuals are Senator Lodge's opponent in the Symphony Hall debate previously alluded to, A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and Hamilton Holt and Samuel Colcord of New York. In a memorial which they have placed before President Wilson, they urge the immediate acceptance of such parts of the Peace Treaty as have been commonly agreed to by both Democratic and Republican groups in the United States Senate, leaving the controversial features like Article X to later adjustment, by referendum or otherwise. These people are, of course, acting on their conviction that the League of Nations is the important part of the Peace Treaty, and that the essential thing is to have the United States join the league without further delay. They feel, indeed, that if the League of Nations is to be saved, immediate action is necessary, and that the United States should not allow the saving process to be delayed if those questions that now impede it can be put over for separate consideration later, under conditions that will allow greater deliberation.

While the saving of the League is the prime reason urged in favor of the plan put forward by this memorial, the possibility that its adoption would end the anomalous situation in which the United States has been placed by the delay in arriving at any agreement of a nature to terminate the state of war might be expected to bring it some support. Restlessness over this indefinite status is increasing. Congress is already proposing to end it by a formal resolution of peace. Americans who still venture to take the world view of this country's obligations are pointing to the obvious reaction upon Europe of American indecision. Thus there are reasons enough, both internal and external, why the agony of doubt should not be prolonged. It is to be considered, also, that a mere resolution of peace would offer no such simple and direct way out of the difficulty as some people have appeared to suppose. Passage of a resolution ending the state of war with Germany would not of itself put the two countries immediately concerned again upon a going basis. Neither would it enable the United States to get into step with the Allies, who have already adopted the League of Nations idea. To arrange international relationships following the adoption of a peace resolution might well prove as complicated and as difficult as to establish them on the basis of accepting the Peace Treaty with reservations. On the other hand, if the Treaty, with reservations, can be made the basis of going forward internationally, without objection from the nations who have recently been the comrades in arms of the United States, to go forward at once would appear to be the logical thing to do. Such an advance, under such an understanding, would release all the principal activities for world pacification that are now being blocked or jeopardized by United States indecision. Thus the chief doubts of the present situation would be set at rest, and the main needs met. On the other hand, so far as this advance might be along lines involving the doubts peculiar to America, it would be held in abeyance, until these doubts could be cleared up. In other words, the United States could now join with the rest to make the main machinery of the League of Nations effective, and thus perform its immediate duty to the world to the extent that the Nation already recognizes its obligation. At the same time, barring some objection from the allied nations, which is not believed likely, the United States would have wide latitude, in respect to both terms and time, for determining its duty to itself.

Speculation as to what the President will see fit to do in the matter is so far futile. But certainly any effort to delay all American action until after the presidential election would be no less so. If the League of Nations has ever been worth trying, it is worth upholding now that the principal nations across the water are undertaking to try it. Now as always, it has involved, for America, two main considerations, one of which is its possibilities for the world and the other its possibilities for the United States. If the partner nations are not in a mood to question action by the United States that would further the League in its world application, while holding it for the present inoperative in its effects upon this Nation, the United States would seem to have no excuse for not giving its support to the main points of the Treaty without delay.

The Situation in Denmark

WHILST all the circumstances which have helped to precipitate the present crisis in Denmark are not yet known, sufficient is known to enable a fairly just estimate to be formed of the general situation of affairs. First of all, it is not an unexpected situation. The world, today, has so many great affairs on its hands that an issue of this kind has to reach a stage of considerable definiteness and acuteness before it can claim any very general attention. Thus, for months past, Denmark has been debating the Schleswig question, the immediate cause of the present crisis, with tremendous eagerness and often with dangerous rancor, but the world heard little of it until an actual explosion took place, until the usual general strike was proclaimed, and the usual rumors and threats of revolution began to circulate.

The story is soon told. When the victory of the Allies made it clear that the great wrong of 1864, namely, the annexation of the Danish territory of Schleswig-Holstein by Germany, could be righted, and would be righted by suitable restorations to Denmark, the Schleswig-Holstein question was generally recognized as one of the questions to be decided by the Peace Conference. In due time, therefore, the matter came up before the conference, and, very quickly, the following facts became apparent: first, that Holstein was almost entirely German, and Denmark did not want it; second, that Schleswig, whilst largely German in the south, steadily lost its German character as approach was made to the Danish border, until, in the northern part of the Province, the population was overwhelmingly Danish. In these circumstances, the Peace Conference divided Schleswig into three zones, running roughly east and west, and decided that the population of each zone should have an opportunity to decide by plebiscite whether it wanted to remain under German rule or be annexed to Denmark. Subsequently, the third zone was shown to be so preponderantly German that Denmark herself was willing to abandon claim to it, and the elimination of the third zone from the operation of the plebiscite was one of the concessions made to Germany before the signing of the Treaty last June.

Now the first zone held its plebiscite last February, and voted itself, by an overwhelming majority, back into Denmark. About a month later the second zone held its plebiscite, and, by a majority almost equally decisive, voted to remain German. The Danish Cabinet, under the leadership of Mr. Zahle, was in favor of acquiescing in this decision, and regarded the question as finally settled. The Conservative Party, however, thought quite differently. This party strenuously opposed abandoning claim to the third zone last June, and has been most bitterly opposed to the surrender of the second zone, with its important city of Flensburg, to Germany in any case. As soon, therefore, as the middle zone voted to remain German, the Conservatives apparently started an agitation, if not to reverse the decision, at least to secure the internationalization of the zone for a term of years. Mr. Zahle and his radical ministry refused to adopt such a policy. The King gave his support to the Conservatives, and the Zahle Ministry, refusing to resign, was dismissed. Thus the issue was joined. Radicals and Socialists, everywhere, bestirred themselves in protest against the King's action, and, at a great mass meeting held in Copenhagen last Monday, it was decided to send to the King an ultimatum demanding the reinstatement of the Zahle Ministry, the convocation of the Riksdag, and the passing of the electoral bill, under threat, in the event of refusal, of a general strike. The King refused, and a general strike, to become effective next Tuesday, has been proclaimed.

As to whether or not the movement is revolutionary in character, two statements, one from either side, are significant. The first is from the Socialist leader in the Lower House of the Riksdag, who recently stated that, whilst he held a republic to be the ideal form of government for Denmark, if a Republican régime were established, he would vote that "King Christian be made President of the Danish state for life." The second is from King Christian himself, who is reported to have said to one of the ministers in the former Zahle Cabinet, a Socialist, "If you come back with a Socialist majority from the elections, I will have a Socialist ministry, and you will see that we will work excellently together."

Prison Reform in China

THE courageous efforts which are being made by China to institute reforms in all departments of her social life are deserving of a great deal more attention than is generally accorded them. In spite of those great issues with which news from China to the outside world is chiefly concerned, issues such as the Shantung question, the financial question, the disagreement between the north and the south, and the opium question, China is going steadily forward, eagerly instituting reforms, and encouraging development wherever these efforts are at all likely to meet with success. Education, trade, and industry are all receiving vigorous attention, whilst faithful work is also being done, according to Dr. Yamei Kin, a Chinese woman, at the present time in the United States, to secure far-reaching reforms in Chinese prisons.

In a recent interview with a representative of this paper in New York, Dr. Yamei explained the difficulties with which the Chinese have to contend in dealing with this question, one of the most serious being, significantly enough, a direct result of the fact that the majority of the present prison authorities in China have been trained in Japan. The Japanese prison system is a purely military system, and, as a consequence, all the Chinese prisons in charge of Japanese-trained authorities have been placed on a military basis. "Our prison officials," Dr. Yamei declared, "wear uniforms, and go round with clanking sabers, and all the prisoners are required to salute them." Of course, even this system is a tremendous improvement on the old Chinese system, if it could be called a system. As Dr. Yamei readily admitted, the wardens trained in Japan have excellent ideas of neatness and of discipline, everything being done with military precision. Never-

theless, the military idea is quite foreign to the Chinese view of things, and does not result in any wide reformative action, which should, of course, be the outcome of any wisely devised prison system.

In Tientsin, however, the Chinese have taken the matter in hand, along lines much more in harmony with the Chinese character. A new prison has been built, where the prisoners are taught trades; where they are also taught to read and write, if they are illiterate, and where a definite effort is made to send them out better citizens than when they came in. In the women's section, all the officials who come into direct association with the prisoners are women; whilst the women prisoners themselves are taught weaving, sewing, tailoring, and the simpler varieties of embroidery. All the work done in this prison is useful work; moreover, it is work the results of which the prisoners are allowed to see for themselves, and, in a measure, to enjoy. The women, for instance, all make their own clothes, and those of the men prisoners as well.

The Chinese, in fact, it would appear, fully recognize the very excellent effect produced on prisoners, as upon every one else, by the consciousness of doing useful work; just as they, very rightly, distrust the outward discipline and uniformity produced by the Japanese military method.

The Vikings of the South Seas

SOMEHOW or another it is not easy to think of France as a factor in the Pacific nowadays. Travelers, as a rule, have little to say of any French possessions in that part of the world. Everything seems to be marked down to the credit of the British, or the Germans, or the Americans, or more recently, of course, to the Japanese. Perhaps this is because the frequented routes touch more of these interests than of the French. Still, the French are there, and although their islands lie farther to the south and east than the groups more frequently visited by travelers, they are not inconsiderable, and from a standpoint of racial significance they are almost more interesting than many other South Sea groups.

For among the French holdings are the Marquesas Islands, once the home of thousands of care-free natives and of a thriving trade, but now almost forgotten to the world, with trade gone and the native population rapidly fading away. Few travelers of the present generation have ever heard of the islands. Tourists are practically unknown upon them. No liners touch at their shores, and no cables or wireless apparatus keep them in touch with the rest of the world. They might almost have passed out of the world's ken, in spite of the nominal governance by successive French officials, if it had not been that, of late, their very isolation and mystery have put them once more on the map. This time the world's attention can hardly be withdrawn until the far-away isles shall become better known, for a wealthy Yale alumnus has provided money for sending thither a company of university professors and their assistants, all learned men, and all specialists in one branch of knowledge or another, who will study the islands and their half-forgotten people and tell a waiting world all about them.

Very likely the professors will discover one of those race tragedies such as are not uncommon in the South Seas. For apparently the Marquesans are perishing largely from inability to withstand contact with what the world calls civilization. Whether they would have had a better racial history if their sultry islets had never fallen in the way of the Spaniards, or the doughty mariners of Captain Cook, or ever been discovered and rediscovered by British, American, and French sailors, is hard to say. What seems clear is that, from the time when the islanders first came under the influence of such visitations, they slowly retrograded until now those that remain are only a remnant. Yet perhaps they may be of the same racial stock, ages ago, as their more civilized visitors. Perhaps, as some aver, the grandfathers and grandmothers of these islanders, many generations back, migrated to the places where their descendants are now to be found, from the ancient heart of the world, in Asia. If so, it is hinted that they traveled not from island to island, but that they could roam over a vast continent, now submerged, of which many of the islands of today mark only the highest points. The professors' party will try to find out the truth about these matters.

And the professors are likely to have some novel experiences. Not that they are likely to suffer the fate of some of those who visited the Marquesans in early times, who discovered too late for their own good that the inhabitants were cannibals. The Marquesans are no longer in a mood to fight off all invaders, or to feast upon the unfortunate individuals whom they get within their power; those days are past. But the visitors will have to live more or less as the natives do. There are no cities, no hotels. Even the climate and the aspect of the islands may be surprising to some. Basaltic rock cliffs, rising straight out of the sea, are as forbidding in their aspect as are the stories of the warlike cannibalistic habits of the islanders. At first glance, there is little to suggest the South Sea Islands of song and story, the islands of balmy airs, sunny skies, and flowers. A visitor, unless he choose well the time of his visitation, is likely to find the tops of his Marquesan cliffs, and the mountain ridges behind them, blanketed with mist, if indeed they are not being drenched with rain. And the atmosphere will be wet and hot, as in fact one might anticipate for islands so close to the equator. Yet between the forking ridges of the broken surface of the Marquesas isles there are delightful valleys, fanned by the trade winds, green with never-failing tropical verdure, where a man may almost pluck what food he needs from the trees and plants all about him, and where the natives, at least, take no thought for the morrow. Beaches, where these valleys open upon the sea, provide a base for fishing boats today, as they did for starting off the war canoes in the days of old.

The Marquesans, accustomed to the stern and forbidding aspect of their own shores, look to happy sparkling, flower-decked Tahiti, 750 miles away to the southwest, as the capital of the world. Tahiti also is French.

One can only wonder if they will concern themselves much with professors who usually speak English, and who hail from a land thousands of miles to the north and east—whether, indeed, they can be induced, even by professors, to tell their own true story. Once the "vikings of the South Seas," the Marquesans are vikings no longer, and as civilization has passed them by, they are waiting, just waiting.

Editorial Notes

THE practice of putting up prices on the basis of "all the traffic will stand," which some American business men have confessed to, has been nearing an inevitable restriction for some time, and now California is supplementing the action of the United States House of Representatives by demanding to know why oil prices are rising to the present heights. The California State Railroad Commission indicates, by its pointed questions, that the welfare of the people bulks large in its consideration, for it sees how necessary it is to have some top limit for prices, even if remedial legislation is required. The commission makes it clear that the explanation given by the oil company is not satisfactory, for, in a letter to the company officials, the commission points out that the company does not give as a reason for high prices any financial needs, but simply advances its rates on the claim that there is a scarcity, and that prices are higher in the east. The commission evidently does not feel that such reasons furnish sufficient justification for any increase in charges. Now, if no red herring is dragged across the trail, something of importance may be learned as to how the price-making wheels go round.

IT HAS often been said that were a Dublin jarvey given the Irish name of a street and asked to drive his fare at once to it, he would find himself in a veritable quandary. This in spite of the fact that all the Dublin streets at one time had their Irish as well as their English names posted up. Thurler is the latest Hibernian town to give its jarveys a bad quarter of an hour with the dual forms. The simple main street has blossomed out into Cearnog na Saorise, South Mall has become the formidable Plas Chionmhanaigh, while Nicholas Street is the fearful and wonderful Bothar Chuchulainn! One is reminded of the New England lake which bears the sonorous Indian cognomen of Chaggogagomanchog-gagochaubunagunamaug, or something to that effect. One thing certain about that lake is that it is never called by its Indian name. Thurler please note!

UNITED STATES government authorities are urging city folk to keep up their backyard gardens this year with as much earnestness, apparently, as at any time during the war. And anybody with a yard big enough for a garden, and a little spare time, has no excuse for hanging back, since a letter to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, District of Columbia, will bring him a pamphlet that "describes every step in making a backyard or vacant lot help feed his family." One obvious inducement lies in the fact that, while food prices in the shops have been soaring, food grown in backyard gardens costs little if any more than it did when prices were just beginning to rise.

INGENUITY in advertisement is responsible for quite a deal of street entertainment. The latest thing in London is a large shop window in Queen Victoria Street round which an unending crowd surges, attracted by two ordinary sacks of oats, the only exhibits of any kind in the spacious shop-front, except two little mice, which pop in and out of sight and occasionally nibble at the oats, which can be seen through two holes at the bottom of each bag. A notice is displayed—"Stop That Leakage," and an invitation is given to step in and inspect patent weighing machines.

THE farmers would seem to have the inside track in the cooperative race. While the consumers are striving to get ahead by cooperating to buy on better terms, the farmers are joining hands in a cooperative movement to increase the prices of their products. The middlemen may be squeezed out, but how can the consumers be winners?

A WELL-KNOWN writer of popular songs willingly admits that many of his successes would have been failures but for their attractive covers. He is also credited with the prediction that prohibition will mean a better class of music, including songs, for America. He might have said, perhaps, that in future it will take more than an attractive cover to make a popular song.

MANY farmers of the United States are now said to be studying farm accounting in the one-day courses given with the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture in fifteen of the states. This seems important, for farm accounting would seem to promise a future demand for farm bookkeepers, and if every farm is eventually to require an office force, the drift of young people from the country to the cities is apparently due to receive a noticeable check.

THE place of holding this year's Olympic games happens fortunately to be in Belgium. Apart from the pure interest in sports, the Belgians expect to turn the 1920 Olympiad to account in the way of reconstruction, inasmuch as participants and spectators will include men, from all parts of the world, who will use this opportunity incidentally to further new business enterprises. Thus Belgium is going to help to popularize sport, and also seek to improve her industries.

EXPORTING and importing will be pretty thoroughly discussed when the National Foreign Trade Council gathers in San Francisco, on May 12, for its seventh convention. That the discussions will be along broad lines, however, seems to be implied by key subjects, such as "The Effect of Being a Creditor Nation," "The Need for a Bargaining Tariff," and "A National Program for Foreign Trade."

THERE is, it seems, opposition to any St. Lawrence River improvements that would have the effect of making Chicago a seaport. But any element of surprise at this manifestation disappears in the face of information that the opposition comes from New York.